REGISTERED No. 61-1871.

535

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,288.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year ....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 21st June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain C. A. White, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GEELONG, (1,584 tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 28th June.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To sail about 1st July.

THE fine s.s. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H.P. (nominal), will be despatched as above. She carries both a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARES, EXCLUDING LIQUORS.

To LIVERPOOL,	1st Class	Rs. 500
Ditto.	2nd	,, 300
To SUEZ	1st	,, 300

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of July. The Passenger commodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines.

ST CLASS FARE TO LIVERPOOL £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CENTURION, Captain Widdicombe, from London, are requested to remove their GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boats immediately.

Captain Widdicombe will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ATALANTA, from Liverpool, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL ; and are requested to send their BILLS OF LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY, without delay, of their respective Goods from the Custom House Bunder.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,

Agents for the s.s. Atalanta.

13th June 1872.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

LULWORTH LODGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT, LANCASHIRE.

MISS THOMSON receives a limited number of young Ladies, to whose mental culture and religious training her entire time is devoted. Resident Foreign and English Governesses ; also Visiting Professors.

The salubrity of this favourite Watering-place, distant from Liverpool twenty miles, renders it a desirable residence for Delicate Children, or those from abroad.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT or ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs. Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic and Liver Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay :

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, by a young Lady whose education has been neglected, LESSONS for two hours daily in GRAMMAR, WRITING, and MUSIC. Address till 1st July, stating Terms, AGENDA, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Veterinary Surgeon J. H. LEMON, R.H.A., are requested to communicate with the Committee of Adjustment at Cawnpore within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE.

J. B. HARDY, Major, R.A.,

President, Committee of Adjustment.

Cawnpore, 12th June 1872.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the ANNUAL REPAIRS of LOCAL FUND ROADS of this District will be received by the Undersigned, at his Office, up to 4 o'clock of MONDAY, the 1st July next, after which no Tenders will be accepted.

Information required in respect thereof may be had on application to this Office.

J. W. ROBERTSON,

President, Local Fund Committee.

Office of President, Tanna Local Fund Committee, Ghorebunder, 15th June 1872.

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the FRERE LAND and PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, West, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1872.

2nd. To declare a Dividend of Re. 1 per share to the Shareholders on the Register on the 31st May 1872.

3rd. To elect Directors in the place of Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy and Nursey Kessowjee, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th June 1872.

COCONADA CHEROOTS, of superior quality.

				Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON"	muster, box of		250	3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH"	do.	,,	,,	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE"	do.	,,	100	1 6	1 8
Do.	do.	,,	250	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15th June 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	......	......	......	176,618 6 0
Rates	17,34,445	714403 15 11	4,933 10 3	719,337 10 2
Duties—Town	5,03,000	248890 3 5	6,935 3 0	255,825 6 5
Do. Tobacco	1,42,000	61,900 0 0	8,223 2 3	70,123 2 3
Do. Liquor	1,22,139	36,967 0 0	220 0 0	37,187 0 0
Conveyances Lic	10,798	4,907 10 0	......	4,907 10 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,30,051	94,098 4 0	7,947 14 0	102046 2 0
Market Fees	2,11,524	78,911 2 4	11,859 11 6	90,770 13 10
Halalcore Cess	2,26,850	97,695 2 3	843 10 5	98,538 12 8
Health Dept.	12,000	12,000 0 0	......	12,000 0 0
Workshops	9,300	51,755 11 0	1,261 1 10	53,016 12 10
Debt	15,00,000	1500000 0 0	......	15000,0 0 0
Deposits	......	115316 11 11	......	115,316 11 11
Advances	1,20,000	31,879 12 2	6,348 7 9	38,228 3 11
Miscel.—Fines	13,000	4,217 7 4	60 0 0	4,277 7 4
Do. Receipts	9,748	11,969 12 1	32 5 8	12,002 1 9
Do. Fees	55,171	34,229 1 10	656 3 2	34,885 5 0
Do. Savings	2,148	2,015 7 2	......	2,015 7 2
Last Yr's Assets	......	9,923 6 11	......	9,923 6 11
Total Rs.	49,02,174	3111080 12 4	49,321 5 10	3160402 2 2
Grand Total Rs.				3337020 8 2
Disbursements.				
Superintendence	1,23,403	53,661 14 5	4,530 3 6	58,192 1 11
Assessment	50,693	24,724 12 11	185 12 0	24,910 8 11
Collection Dept.	84,158	27,151 8 9	8,408 9 3	35,560 2 0
Police Account	3,76,462	144716 14 2	28,408 9 1	173,125 7 3
Health Dept.	8,88,333	309337 4 0	28,960 13 2	338,298 1 2
Public Works—				
Establishment	75,072	31,869 14 4	......	31,869 14 4
Lighting	2,56,646	103861 14 7	25,021 15 7	128,883 14 2
Watering	1,19,941	66,194 9 7	......	66,194 9 7
Repairs, Roads	2,41,339	117101 13 2	165 8 0	117,267 5 2
Do. Buildings	3,393	175 7 6	......	175 7 6
Impt. of Streets	50,000	266 3 7	......	266 3 7
Water Works	70,254	24,489 11 8	56,158 4 8	80648 0 4
Drainage	2,83,517	14,615 12 8	618 7 7	15,234 4 3
Vic. Gardens	3,000	......	......	......
Workshops	......	32,424 0 2	2,847 9 9	35,271 9 11
Debt	6,72,724	316966 6 10	......	316,966 6 10
Education	10,000	2,876 0 6	......	2,876 0 6
Deposits	......	61,470 7 3	......	61,470 7 3
Advances	20,000	26,391 1 2	523 3 3	26 914 4 5
Plant & Stores	......	12 6 11	......	12 6 11
Miscellaneous	16,221	17,353 8 2	613 0 0	17,966 8 2
Last Year's Liabilities	......	1570537 8 6	1,988 13 10	1572526 6 4
Total Rs.	33,45,156	2945899 4 10	158430 13 8	3104330 2 6
Balance on 15th June 1872				232690 5 8
Grand Total Rs.				3337020 8 2

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller.

J. B. PEILE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

Spencer's Patent

MAGNETIC WATER FILTERS

Possess inexhaustible powers of rendering water

Absolutely pure.

No. 1, Cash Rs. 16-8, Credit Rs. 18-8 ; No. 2, Cash Rs. 24, Credit Rs. 27-8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR CLEANING PLATE

USE

GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.

(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,

J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. TREACHER & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

THOMAS D. MARSHALLS'

LADIES' BOOTS,

Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove, Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

(Corner of Cheapside), London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines,
Ironmongery,	Ales,
Fire-arms,	Beers,
Agricultural Implements,	Preserved Provisions,
Cutlery,	Stationery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a large and commodious HOUSE on the Mount Road.—Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

STABLES TO LET.—Very airy and commodious STABLES TO LET, close to Elphinstone Circle. Apply at 107, Mody Street, to

M. H. MODY.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Public are CAUTIONED against RECEIVING or DISCOUNTING any CHEQUES DRAWN in my favour.

J. C. PINTO,

Proprietor, Alexandra Hotel, Matheran.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mrs. C. LAUDER, MILLINER and DRESS-MAKER, has REMOVED to No. 27, Meadow Street, the house formerly occupied by Ragoo Shamjee, and opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE MALAPAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers,

Malabar Co., Limited.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

REDUCED RATES.

DURING the Monsoon months a greatly REDUCED SCALE of CHARGES for BOARD and LODGING will be OFFERED to PARTIES taking Apartments by the Month or for a specified TERM.

W. MAULE, Manager.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN

AND

PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

Office—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT,

(Near the Agra Bank, Limited,)

BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they *must* even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a smaller one, being about the value of the Investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

* OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

BEG to inform their Customers and the Public generally that on the 1st JUNE their BUSINESS will REMOVED to

No. 2 RAMPART ROW,

(Corner of ASH LANE and opposite NATIONAL BANK), and respectfully solicit a continuance of that support which has been so liberally accorded to their establishment during the past twenty-five years.

P. GRANT and SON pledge themselves to use their best endeavours to give satisfaction, both as regards quality of material and style of Workmanship relying ; at the same time, upon a judicious system of management, ready sales and rapid returns, to be enabled to present a scale of prices in accordance with the economical spirit of the times.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

PATENT LEVER.

EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.

EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,

Elphinstone Circle.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertizements.

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- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway.
- Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways—
  - Punjaub and Delhi Division.
  - Sind Section.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—

- P. & O. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

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Routes in the Bombay Presidency.

Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.

List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

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N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.

Route to Simla.

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Route to Nynee Tal.

Hill Horse Carriage Dak.

Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.

North-West Dak Company.

Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.

North-Western Dak Company.

Agra to Jeypore.

Rawul Pindee and Murree.

Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.

Scale of Fares for Palanquins.

Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co, and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30 Cornhil

NOTICES.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

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NOTICE.

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NOTICES.

SPECIAL STOCK

FOR THE

HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND OUTFITTERS,

22, APOLLO STREET.

SOLICIT commands in the several Departments of their Establishment, which offers a large and Choice Stock, regularly supplied by Mail Steamers.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

MEET WITH IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH.

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER-VESTS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pure India Gauze Merino	half doz.	19 0	24 0
Super ,, ,,		24 0	27 0
Best Silk and Merino		30 0	35 0
Summer Merino, thicker substance		24 0	27 0

SUPERIOR COTTON SOCKS,

DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

Gent's Fine Cotton	per doz.	11 0	12 8
,, Fancy Colours		12 8	14 0
,, Fancy Stripes		16 8	18 8
,, Striped Balbriggan		18 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread		21 0	24 0

PURE MERINO SOCKS,

SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

Fine Plain Colours		15 8	17 8
Fine ,, Ribbed		16 8	18 8
Super neat Stripes		18 0	20 0
Superfine "Very Thin"		20 0	23 0
Knickerbockers { Fine	per pair	4 12	5 8
for Sportsmen { Super	per pair	5 12	6 4
Bathing Drawers		2 0	2 8

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS,

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

	Half Dozen.	
Oxford Cloth, the genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	36 0	40 0
Silk and Wool, the best-made, neat patterns, thoroughly shrunk	52 0	58 0
Flannel—Pure Wove—Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, best quality, neat designs	67 0	75 0
Best French Printed, Collar attached	28 0	31 0
Printed Cambric, Collar attached, a useful shirt	22 8	25 0
Fine Long Cloth Cambric Front, &c.	22 8	25 0
Best ,, Fine Linen Fronts, &c	28 0	31 0
Dress—French Embroidered Fronts, &c.	7 8	8 8

BEST LINEN COLLARS.

Three Fold Shapes.	{ New Dux, Pall Mall, Haymarket. West End, Shakespere (Military New Mess Collars }	6 0	7 0
West End, Dux, Cambric Tie attached		6 8	7 8

SUPERIOR BRACES.

Berlin, Leather, Patent Webb	2 0	2 4
Indiarubber with Doe Ends	2 6	2 12
French (very Light)	1 12	2 0

SUPERIOR CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

Washed and Hem'd, per Doz.	Cash, Rs. 5 0	10 8	12 8	14 0	16 0
	Credit ,, 6 0	12 0	14 0	15 8	18 0
French Hem'd Stitched Colored Borders				25 0	28 8

NEW SCARFS AND TIES.

Jules Favre, Ollivier, Royal, Promenade.	} Small / Sailors / Knott	......	1 12 to 2 12	2 0 to 3 2
Duke, Stroller, Peer, Conqueror, H. R. H.	} Large / Knott	......	2 0 / 2 12	2 4 / 3 2
Dress Ties	each	......	0 8	0 10
,, Made Bow		......	0 14	1 0
Tom Thum Ties		......	0 14	1 0
Eglington, Black or Colored		......	1 0	1 2
Washing Silk Scarfs		......	1 12	2 0

LUND'S PATENT JEWELLERY.

Front Studs,	} 14-Carat Gold on Ivory, each article Warranted.	......	3 8	4 0
Collar Studs,		......	1 8	1 12
Solitaires.		......	4 8	5 0

COLLAR STUDS, FRONT STUDS, SLEEVES LINKS, SOLITAIRES, IN 15 AND 18 CARAT GOLD.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

Damask Napkins	doz.	10 8	12 8
Damask Cloths	each	16 8	18 8
Large Size	each	23 0	25 0
Honey Comb Towels	doz.	11 8	13 0
Bath Towels	doz.	20 0	22 8

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	inch		
GENT'S OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with strong Lock, Iron Ribs. The correct Cabin Height	27 30 33	23 0 25 0 28 0	26 0 28 0 31 0
LADIES—Light and Strong, with Tray, folding Millinery Division, and Upper Dress Compartment	33 36	43 0 45 0	48 0 50 0
RAIL PORTMANTEAUS, To fit under Seat, wide and Flat, with Shirt Case, Pocket for paper &c., a Very Serviceable Article	22 24 26	22 0 23 8 25 0	25 0 26 0 28 8
SOLID LEATHER—Trunk Portmanteaus, turned Edges, Copper Rivited, with Best Brass Lever Lock and Pair of Strong Straps	24 26 30	52 0 58 0 68 0	58 0 64 0 75 8
SOILED LINEN BAGS, Strong Canvas, fitted with a goor Lock Frame		4 12 5 12	5 2 6 0
CASH, and COURIER BAGS, made of Morocco Leather or Canvas, with patent Spring Lock		6 12 7 12	7 18 8 12
RUG STRAPS—Connecting Handles	......	2 0	2 4
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Best Seasoned Birchwood, with strong Steel Screws		9 8 11 8	10 8 13 0
TRAVELLING PILLOWS	......	2 0	2 0
RUGS { Pure Alpacca, Light and Soft	......	12 8	14 8
RUGS { ,, Large Size	......	16 8	18 4
SCOTCH MAUDS	......	16 8	18 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street. Bombay.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Ortegun Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Ball-dress, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c , now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,

Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Messrs. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co.,

OLD COMMISSARIAT BUILDINGS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of MERCHANTS, ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, and the Public in general to their large Stock of MOULMEIN TEAK, Squared Logs and Scantlings, Boards, Planks, &c., of various sizes.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, of different sizes and gauges.

RIDGE CAPPINGS.

MILLED SHEET LEAD, of different weights.

PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS.

Indents executed for all descriptions of Building Materials and forwarded to Outstations.

Every article supplied guaranteed to be of the best quality and at market rates.

Orders from Outstations will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours.

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Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

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Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

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THE Undersigned beg to inform the Public that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the celebrated

DUMLOT TEAS,

which have a richness and delicacy of flavour second to no Tea grown in India.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Pekoe Souchong, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5 & 10 lb. Boxes	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Pekoe Mixture, in 1 & 2 lb. Packets and 5lb. Boxes	,, 2 0	,, 2 4
Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 4	,, 2 8
Orange Pekoe, in 1 lb. Packets	,, 2 8	,, 2 12

We have always on hand the well-known and much-appreciated

KOUSANIE COMPANY'S TEAS.

	Cash. per lb.	Credit. per lb.
Kousanie Souchong	Rs. 2 0	Rs. 2 4
Kousanie Mixture	,, 2 0	,, 2 4
Kousanie Pekoe and Orange Pekoe	,, 2 2	,, 2 6

Purchasers of 25 lbs. and upwards of any of the above Teas are allowed 10 per cent. discount.

D. P. BATHA & Co.,

Merchants and Agents.

11, Oak Lane Fort, Bombay, 12th March 1872.

NOTICES.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

RICHARDSON AND CO.,

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.

THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,

NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

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STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London,

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

SEVENTY YEARS OF SUCCESS

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

Possesses extraordinary properties for promoting the Growth, and improving and Beautifying the Human Hair.

Price 3s. 6d. and 7s. Family bottles (equal to 4 small), 10s. 6d. and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR

Exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolouration, and other Cutaneous Visitations, and renders

THE SKIN SOFT, CLEAR AND BLOOMING.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

Or Pearl Dentifrice, compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in Improving and Beautifying the Teeth, Strengthening the Gums, and in rendering the Breath Pure and Fragrant. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Sold by all Chemists and Bazaar Dealers.

☞ Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles, and beware of spurious imitations under the same or similar names.

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MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. The careful and regular use of this valuable medicine restores the natural functions of the stomach, giving once more strength to the body. In Powder, Lozenges, Globules ; and as Wine. in ¼, ½, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE has now obtained such universal celebrity it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to most European practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes of commerce not being of uniform strength, has induced Morson & Son to compound their preparation. Sold in ½-oz., 1, and 2-oz., bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation of this nutritious agent extant is Morson's.

PEPTIC FOOD for Invalids and Infants, digestible, nutritious, and palatable. Sold in ½-lb. and 1-lb. tins.

All the above are carefully packed and shipped to orders, which must be made payable in England.

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THOMAS MORSON & SON,

Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,

31, 33, 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,

RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON,

Works—HORNSEY and HOMERTON.

PURE CHEMICALS & NEW MEDICINES

selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch

Trade Name and Mark registered.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,

8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.)

FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

Dr. LERAS'

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless ; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus, which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhea, anæmia, general debility and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature : *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD ACHE AND NEURALGIA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

MATICO,

CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature : *Grimault & Co.*

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

ASTHMA.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

Agents :

NOSKY & Co	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co.	Bombay. Poona.
BARRIE & Co.	Madras.

AND AT ALL THE RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. beg to call the attention of their Constituents to a most excellent "Bitter" that is now in great demand in London and known as "KILL THE CROW," a Scotch phrase significant of tonic and reviving properties.

Price Rs. 24 per dozen quart case, sample cases of which they will be happy to submit.

Dean Lane, Bombay, 6th June 1872.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BRANDIES '63 VINTAGE,

From Rs. 25 to Rs. 42 per Dozen.

Bombay, June 6, 1872.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S INDIA PALE, ALE, Unsurpassed for Delicacy of Aroma, Excellent Tonic Properties, and Keeping Qualities.

Breweries : EDINBURGH.

London Offices : BELVEDERE ROAD, S.E.

Established 1749.

INDIA PALE ALE, bottled by CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., just received ex Steamer "Xantho," in Casks of 3 dozen Quarts and 6 dozen Pints. Dean Lane, Bombay, June 15, 1872.

STILL RHENISH WINES.

Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

Hocks.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts.	15 0	17 0
Do. Do.	Pts.	9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts.	21 0	24 0
Do. Do.	Pts.	11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Qts.	25 0	28 0
Do. Do.	Pts.	14 0	16 0
PATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts.	27 0	30 0
Do Do	Pts.	15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Qts.	35 0	40 0
Do. Do.	Pts.	19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The Celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)		20 0	22 8
Do. superior old		27 0	30 0

"*Johannisberger, Marcobrunner, Hocheimer,*" *Rudesheimer, and other choice brands ; of select vintages : in stock.*

Moselles.

WANNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

Other brands available.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

"VINO DE PASTO" SHERRY.

Rs. 19 per Dozen.

A shipment of this Delicate and Dry Wine. JUST RECEIVED.

We are also in possession of a further supply of our very dry AMONTILLADO at Rs. 38 per dozen.

Bombay, June 6, 1872.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s. ; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6-6

Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,

168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

"Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT ;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious Oilmen's Stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!

FOR

KEROSENE, PETROLEUM, & PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

EXPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN BURNERS AND FIXINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS UPON APPLICATION.

Everything appertaining to this Trade.

Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

Birmingham—NEW JOHN STREET, WEST.

PATENTEES OF THE CELEBRATED "ECLIPSE."

NO CHIMNEY BURNER.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

27, BUSH LANE, CANNON ST., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM.

These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAR'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM-Rose, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handkerchief in great variety, including Ess. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

CARSON'S

ORIGINAL

ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,

The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Works, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands

A TROPICAL SUN WITHOUT BLISTERING.

Lasting twice as long as common Paint.

Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours, Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple, Brown, and Black. Greens and Blue.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill, London.

Caution.—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

AGENTS FOR

THE ARCHIMEDEAN LAWN MOWER.

Particulars on application.

NOTICE.—The following CATALOGUES of Messrs. CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN'S PUBLICATIONS are now ready, and may be procured from every Book Store :—

CASSELL'S EDUCATIONAL CATALOGUE, containing a List of Works suitable for all classes of Schools, including those Books which have been adopted by School Boards in England, by the Ontario Board of Education, and other Public Bodies.

This list also supplies information as to Cassell, Petter, & Galpin's specialties in the way of Material for School use—such as

Colour Boxes,	Microscopes,
Mathematical Instruments,	Drawing Instruments, &c.

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Fine Art Volumes,	Bibles,
Children's Books,	History,
Educational Works,	Natural History,
Serial Publications,	Poetry, Travel,
Dictionaries,	Hand-books ; and
Religious Literature,	Miscellaneous.

⁂ *Copies of the above Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Office of this Paper.*

FOR SALE.—ELECTROTYPES OF WOOD ENGRAVINGS, to the number of 70 000. Full particulars on application to Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

CASSELL, PETTER, & GALPIN ; LUDGATE HILL, LONDON ; PARIS ; AND NEW YORK.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMAND for Bank of Bombay shares at higher rates. Mofussils declining. Other shares steady. Government Paper firmer.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,500 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	730
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	210
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
37,090	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	238
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	795
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,275
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,050
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	400
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,100
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,285
200	500	all	53½do.	Do New	550
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,040
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,880	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 *	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	8,500	all	350 *	Fort Press Co.	9,300
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,090
300	1,000	all	200 ps	French Press Co	800
200	6,000	6,000	228 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,300
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,010
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,130
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	610
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	850
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	850
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,120

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,200
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,420
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	820
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	240
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,975
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	980
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,010
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,500
690	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,950

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	24
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	430
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	58

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	8
......	95	19½	...	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d. to ⅜d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11½d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅜d.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-8-3
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	299
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-12-6
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-12-6
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	₤112
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104¼
Four per cent	101¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105¼
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	109¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¼
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	101
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91 to 92
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	91 to 92
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 15th June compared with the statement issued on 8th June :—

LIABILITIES.	8th June.	15th June.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	430,45,042	468,81,764
do. do. at Branches	27,98,221	27,23,441
Other Deposits	201,32,650	169,02,841
Post Bills	39,262	33,933
Cash Credits, undrawn	8,11,603	9,81,356
Rs.	733,26,778	740,23,275
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	79,97,905	80,53,904
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	55,75,067	56,50,003
Loans, on Security of do do.	16,84,125	16,73,674
Current Accounts, overdrawn	4,218	4,546
Bills Discounted	118,39,327	109,81,695
Stamps	6,358	6,905
Dead Stock ... Rs. 4,93,313 Amount applied in reduction ... 55,000	4,38,313	4,38,313
Bullion	22,00,343	21,98,989
Cash Balances with Correspondents	16,24,283	17,13,967
Cash and Currency Notes	419,56,889	433,01,279
Rs.	733,26,778	740,23,275

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—17TH JUNE.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bills	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Alfred the Great	Lawson	Shields, Feb. 22.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Travancore (s) Queen of the Lake Scanderia (s)	Eastley Grassart Carroll	China, &c. Moulmein. Liverpool.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June		
14	Sattara (s)	Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 17th June, 7-50 A.M.—French steamer Tigre from Aden signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta (s), 100 iron plates, Bhanjee Kessowjee; 1,000 bundles iron hoops, Khimjee Jewa, and Tezpall Gopejee.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo (s), 10 cases perfumery, the London, Asiatic and American Company; 2 cases claret, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 6 bales paper, Poorunmul Chimniram; 5 hogsheads brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

Khorasan, 2 cases toys, Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co.; 60 bales printing paper, Hajee Ebram Noor Mahomed.

Dumphaile Castle, 208 cases window panes, Ebrahimjee Noorbhoy.

Atalanta (s), 495 bundles iron sheets, Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy.

Cockatrick, 5 bales paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee.

Adda (s), 1 case guns, Ebram Abdool Cadur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Oriflamme, 22 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

Sir John Mandeville, 25 bales cotton, Vithaldas [illegible].

Peshawur (s), 60 bales wool, Pursunund Purbhoodass; 28 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Laljee Shamjee.

Riga (s), 525 bundles myrabollams, Vagjee Dewjee; 37 bales cotton, King & Co.; 12 bales wool, Ramgus Roychund.

Stornoway, 500 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.

Behar (s), 175 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.; 45 bales wool, Gunputrow Vessonjee.

Xantho (s), 175 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, Bhanjee Canjee; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 65 bales cotton, Casseeram Tooljaram; 40 bales wool, Jaitha Veria; 1,500 bags wheat, W. Nicol & Co.; 38 bundles hides and skins, Dhunjeebhoy Aspuniarjee.

Morning Light, 25 bales cotton, Cassum Meitha.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur (s), 100 bales hides, Vessrambhoy Ebram & Co; 6 bales hides, and 6 cases fishmaws, H. F. Soares; 60 bundles hides, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.

Behar (s), 64 packages gum, Jeevanram Jojodia.

FOR HAVRE.

Behar (s), 25 bales cotton, H. Bomonjee, Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Peshawur (s), 2 barrels hurtall, and 1 barrel hingda, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

Behar (s), 17 slabs tin, 20 bags ajma seed, and 2 cases cardamoms, M. M. Meersee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Travancore (s), 21 chests M. opium, Ebram Noordin & Co; 40½ chests M. opium, Ramcobhoy Alladin.

Prince Waldimar, 250 cases broken glass, Currimbhoy Nanjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Travancore (s), 55 chests M. opium, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 11 chests M. opium, Roogonath Jugnath; 2 chests M. opium, S. Sobhagmul.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE following sales are reported to have been made by European firm yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

						Rs. A. P.
500 pieces	Grey Shirtings,	40 inch	39 yds.	4¼ lbs.		3 10 6
1,000	" " "	40 "	39 "	4¼ lbs.		3 13 6
1,000	" " "	40 "	39 "	8¼ lbs.		5 11 6
750	" " "	40 "	39 "	6 lbs.		4 8 0
1,500	" " Madapollams	32 "	24 "	3 lbs.		2 4 0
300	" " White Mulls	40 "	20 "			2 3 0
300	" " "	40 "	20 "			2 7 0
200	" " "	40 "	20 "			2 11 0
200	" " "	40 "	20 "			2 15 0
200	" " "	40 "	20 "			3 3 0

COTTON.

50 candies New Dhollera, ready ... ... Rs. 258

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17TH JUNE, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 17th June, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 17th June, 12-12 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 14th June, 8-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 54 hours 48 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 17th June, 4-15 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 55 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th June is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	1 15	0 15
" Galle	6 22	0 0
" Kurrachee	0 39	0 8
" Madras	1 25	0 5

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th June, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 17th June, 2 A.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 17th June, 12-12 P.M.; via Turkey, 14th June, 8-40 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 17th June, 8 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind north-west, thermometer 74, barometer 29·980, rainfall 3 inches 80 cents.

CARWAR, 17th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 79·2, barometer 29·95, rainfall 1 inch 81 cents.

TUTICORIN, 17th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 96, barometer 29·680.

VINGORLA, 17th June, 11 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind east, thermometer 80, rainfall 3 inches 71 cents.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 17.

Marshall, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Baroda.

Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th M. N. I., to join, from Madras.

Macdonald, Major, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

Wing, Captain, Royal Bengal Artillery, to join, from Rawul Pindee.

Britton, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Bhosawul.

Huddart, Lieutenant, Royal Madras Artillery, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.

Barrow, Lieutenant, 10th Bengal Lancers, from Meshena.

Ducat, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Bhosawul.

Lawrell, Captain, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 17.

Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel, 15th M. N. I., to join, to Baroda.

Francis, Lieutenant-Colonel, 14th Regiment, to rejoin, to Kolapore.

Lawrell, Captain, 4th Hussars, on leave, to Galle.

Paske, Captain, 21st Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 8th June, 1872.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 357 of 1st inst., Lt. J. W. Wray, 108th Foot, will join the Garrison Instruction class to be formed at Poona, instead of the class at Mhow as previously ordered.

Asst. Surg. H. P. Roberts, M. B., is placed on general duty, Mhow Division.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secy. of State for India on the 12th June 1872 :—

Lt.-Col. F. E. Francis, Bombay Infy., 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 14th N. I.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostani by the lower standard :—

Asst. Surg. R. P. Ferguson, 9th Brig. R. A.

Lt. A. D. Worgan, 59th Foot.

The C-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointment :—

22nd Regt N. I.—Maj. W. Blakeney, S. C., officiating Wing Officer, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lt.-Col. Campbell retired.

Surg. J. G. Asher to the medical charge.

Under instruction from the War Office, it is intimated that Lieut. E. T. Browell, C. Bat. 9th Brig., has been appointed to E. Bat. D. Brig. R. H. A., vice Murphy.

Lieut. C. W. E. Murphy has been transferred to No. 3 Bat. 6th Brig. R. A.

Under instruction from the War Office, it is intimated that Lt. C. M. Layton has been posted to D. Bat. 18th Brig. R. A.

The following order is confirmed :—Tanna Station Order, dated 7th June 1872, directing Major Currie, 15th N. I., to perform the duties of Station Staff Officer.

The undermentioned officer have leave of absence :—

108th Foot.—Maj. W. H. K. Bradford to remain in England, from 15th June to 15th July 1872, on private affairs, in extension.

Royal Artillery.—Col. C. T. Franklin, C.B., (6th Brg.) from 7th May to 6th Oct. 1872 in England, on medical certificate.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, June 13.)

Mr. W. Ward, District Supt. of Police, is transferred from the Rohtak to the Hoosharpoor District.

Mr. E. O. H. Tronson is appointed to officiate as District Supt. of Police, 4th grade, at Rohtak.

Major R. M. Sewell, District Supt. of Police, Umballa, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month from the 13th July.

Mr. A. C. Plowden to officiate as District Supt. of Police, Umballa, during the absence on leave of Major Sewell.

Mr. Plowden will act in the 4th grade of District Superintendents.

Mr. Mordaunt Holland, Offg. Asst. District Supt. of Police, Jhelum, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 5th inst.

The services of Mr. R. J. Richardson, Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of India, Financial Department.

Mr. S. S. Thorburn, Settlement Officer, Bannoo, assumed charge of his duties in the Settlement Dept. on the 27th March 1872.

Asst. Surg. A. Neil made over charge of the office of Meteorological Reporter, Punjab, to Dr. Center, Chemical Examiner, Punjab, on the 22nd May 1872.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M. :—

Friday	June 21	Monday	Sept. 30
"	" 28	"	Oct. 7
"	July 5	"	" 14
"	" 12	"	" 21
"	" 19	"	" 28
"	" 26	"	Nov. 4
"	Aug. 2	"	" 11
"	" 9	"	" 18
"	" 16	"	" 25
"	" 23	"	Dec. 2
"	Aug. 30	"	" 9
"	Sept. 6	"	" 16
"	" 13	"	" 23
"	Sept. 20	"	" 30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872 :—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday	July 1	Tuesday	Oct. 22
"	" 15	"	Nov. 5
"	" 29	"	" 19
"	Aug. 12	"	Dec. 3
"	" 26	"	" 17
"	Sept. 9	"	" 31
"	" 23		1873.
Tuesday	Oct. 8	"	Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

	At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday	June 29	Saturday	Sept. 21
"	July 27	"	Oct. 19
"	Aug. 24	"	Nov. 16
		"	Dec. 14

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3 and 4	6	Drawing	2

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By Order of the Committee,
D. C. BOYD, } Honorary Secretaries.
JOHN PATON, }

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BAZELY—June 9th, at Madras, Mrs. N. Bazely, Jr., of a son.

VAUGHAN—June 3rd, at Dhurumsala, the wife of T. C. Vaughan, Esq., E. A. Commissioner, Punjab, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COOK—GRIFFITH—June 12th, at Christ's Church, Bhaugulpore, by the Rev. Mr. Norrish, Cuthbert Cook, of Cawnpore, to Catherine Helen, only daughter of the late Captain Smyth Griffith, R.N.

DEVINE—FINLEY—June 4th, at Saint John's Church, Trichinopoly, by the Rev. C. Smith, Thomas G. Devine, Assistant Apothecary, to Sophia J. Finley, daughter of the late Apothecary P. J. Finley.

DE MONTE—FLASHMAN—June 1st, at Dinapore, Mr. Frank W. de Monte, to Miss Eva E. Flashman.

O'CONNOR—BENNETT—June 11th, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. M. Lamert, B.A., Hugh O'Connor, to Jane Maria Julia, eldest daughter of Joseph Bennett, Esq., of Tipton, Staffordshire.

SCOTT—HALLIDAY—June 6th, at Waltair, by the Rev. W. Weston Elwes, M.A., Charles Henry Scott, Lieutenant Royal Artillery, to Frances Catherine, daughter of Colonel J. G. Halliday, Commandant 12th Regiment M. N. I.

DEATH.

BUCKLEY—June 7th, at Saugor, C. P., Sarah Jane, the beloved wife of Magazine Sergeant D. Buckley, Ordnance Department, late of F. C. Royal Horse Artillery, of intermittent fever, aged 19 years and 5 months.

CLARKE—June 2nd, at Byjnath, Kangra Valley, Carrie Anna Michell, the beloved child H. H. Clarke, tutor to H. H. The Nawab of Bahawulpore.

FAIRLIE—June 6th, at Kamptee, Jane Agnes Maria, only child of Lt.-Colonel Fairlie, 1st Madras Cavalry, aged 9 months.

MONNIER—June 10th, at Lahore, Eugenie Maud, the beloved child of Mr. Jules Augustus Monnier, aged one year and three days.

MURRAY—June 10th, at Coonoor, Ellen, the only daughter of Mr. J. T. Murray, Madras Carrying Company, aged two months and 20 days.

ROSS—June 11th, at Madras, Robert Ewing, the infant son of Mr. G. H. Ross.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, 18TH JUNE, 1872.

IT cannot have escaped the notice of readers who take an interest in discussions on the land revenue problem that moderate views of the nature and just limits of the State's claim on the land have lately begun to prevail over the extravagant doctrines of the rackrenters. Strange to say, the theory that the State is the sole owner of the soil, and that the cultivator has no right to the increase in value of the produce of his paternal fields, finds now its most fervent apostles among the officers of that Bombay Revenue Survey which was instituted a generation ago for the purpose of reducing the demands of the State to a minimum; and in the flourishing Deccan and Southern Maharatta Country, where judiciously low assessments have rescued the people from the state of misery into which they had been plunged by the ruthless exactions of the Peshwas, the successors of Wingate and Goldsmid are but too well disposed, as Dr. Birdwood puts it, to believe that the merit of the ryotwaree system of Bombay lies in its admirable adaptation to the purpose of "fattening the ryot up, like a calf, for the knife of the able revenue officer." But we have some reason to hope that this tendency to cancel the good results of the original Bombay settlement will henceforth be held in check. Out of this Presidency the change of opinion as to the wisdom of treating occupiers of the land as mere tillers of the soil for the benefit of the State is very strongly marked. We do not know any recent writer who maintains what was a year or two ago a received article of faith among Indian officials, that the English Government has inherited an absolute title to the proprietorship of the land in India. Mr. Thomas, in his book on "The Revenue Resources of the Mogul Empire," published towards the close of last year, remarks that the Institutes of the Emperor Akbar "give no countenance to the fiction of the State ownership of the soil, the king's demand in no case extending beyond his share of the produce," and he proves that in the Mahometan times there was "a closely relative proportion between the land revenue and the total income of the State from all sources, which latter ruled more or less equally at double the former." It is now, too, generally acknowledged that in the passage from the Laws of Menu, specifying the Hindoo King's taxes, and fixing the land revenue at from one sixth to one-twelfth of the produce, "according to the difference of the soil and the labour necessary to cultivate it," no distinction in principle is drawn between the land tax and other taxes. Neither Hindoo nor Mahomedan law, therefore, affords any justification for the modern Anglo-Indian claim to the rent of the land as the inalienable patrimony of the State. This is the first principle to be firmly grasped by whoever wishes to form a fair estimate of the comparative pressure of Indian taxation on different classes of the people. If the occupiers of the land have proprietary rights, of course the State is only justified in taxing their income in the same proportion in which it taxes incomes derived from trade; but, except in Bengal and parts of Bombay, there is too much reason to fear that it is the practice of the State to confiscate the greater portion, if not even the whole, of the occupier's legitimate revenue instead of being content with a small percentage of it.

The truth can only be made clear on this subject by means of an extensive series of patient and detailed investigations into the state of each agricultural district. If every Collector were to do for his own district what Mr. Halsey has done for Cawnpore, that is, ascertain exactly what is left to the cultivator in return for his capital and labour after the Government demand has been paid, the controversy about the land revenue would soon be brought to a close. Mr. Halsey's remarkable monograph is the first paper we have seen from the other side of India which is based on figures showing precisely what a crop costs the grower and what he gets for it in the market; and, as it establishes, as the result of inquiries extending over four years, the startling conclusion that in Cawnpore the land, as a rule, yields no rent, and that the cultivator can only pay the Government demand out of the profits of capital and the wages of labour, it is not surprising that the "Report on the Question of Temporary and Permanent Settlements as applied to the District of Cawnpore" has provoked much hostile criticism. The *Pioneer* ridicules Mr. Halsey's paper as a "romance," but it does not attempt to prove that the figures of the "comparative and detailed account of the cost of cultivating the six principal staples of the district" are inaccurate; and, in urging the complaint that Mr. Halsey only makes out that his peasant cultivates the land at a loss by assuming that he employs hired labour, the *Pioneer* shows that it misses the point of the argument. What Mr. Halsey says is :—"You assume that land in Cawnpore produces rent, that is, yields a surplus after the profits of capital and the wages of labour have been paid. Now, if this be the case, the cultivator, supposing there were no Government demand, ought to be able to hire labour and live at home at ease on the rent of his farm. But it is plain from the figures I place before you that, if he were to hire labour, instead of receiving any income he would be absolutely out of pocket every year. It follows that there is no real rent, and that the peasant only pays the Government demand out of the price of his own labour." We, of course, cannot pretend to say whether Mr. Halsey has charged too much in his estimate for the cost of seed, ploughing, reaping, thrashing, and all the other agricultural processes that go to make up a farmer's expenses; but he gives his reasons for every charge, and publishes Mr. Hume's and Sir R. Montgomery's figures by the side of his own for convenience of comparison, so his critics have only themselves to blame if they cannot pick holes in his statement of charges. Nor, we imagine, can any fault be found with the way in which Mr. Halsey has estimated the farmer's returns. He gives in one of the appendices to his paper the prices of the five principal staples of the district from 1823 up to the present time. "The rates quoted in the table from 1823 to 1837 are abstracted from Sir R. Montgomery's statistical work; from 1838 up to the present time they represent actual prices paid by merchants of Cawnpore at harvest time in each year." From this list of prices, which Mr. Halsey offers to submit to "any test the Government may see fit to apply to it," we learn that, so far as the district of Cawnpore in concerned, "there has been no rise in prices quoad the principal staples of the district during the past fifty years." These are statistics founded on experience, not on fancy; and, till Mr. Halsey's critics can make some other objection to them than that they cannot be true because they are contrary to the received opinion among officials who wish to raise the assessment of land in the North-West Provinces, we may be pardoned for believing in their correctness. With these prices to guide him, and giving the land credit for producing a crop somewhat better than the average, Mr. Halsey proves, as we have already said, that to the peasant agriculture in Cawnpore is a losing business. "Supposing," he says, "this statsment of charges and returns stands the test of criticism, it will be manifest that, if the cultivator of this district had to pay for labour, he could not cultivate at a profit; that he can hardly be expected to be contented, and certainly cannot be considered a substantial peasant. And the fact remains that, after payment of the rent, the margin left for the cultivator's subsistence is less than the value of the labour he has expended on his land."

Why then, it will be asked, do the peasantry continue to cultivate the land, since they can only do so at a loss? The answer is easy; the Hindoo peasant's lack of enterprize makes him bear any ills at home rather than emigrate to more favoured districts. In Mr. Halsey's words :—

> This is doubtless a new view of the matter, but none the less, I assert, is it a true one. I assert that the abject poverty of the average cultivator of this district is beyond the belief of any one who has not seen it. He is simply a slave to the soil, to the zemindar, to the usurer, and to Government. The only wonder is any one can be found to lend money to such an impecunious individual. It may be asked why, when things are so bad, he does not run away and try a new country. The answer to this is, there is no profession below agriculture; he believes, rightly or wrongly, his *status* would be no better in any other village, and with this drawback in times of bad seasons no one would help him. He knows by staying in his own village it will be to the interest of the zemindar and money-lender to leave him sufficient to keep himself and family alive (they all have families); when asked why he does not go, he helplesly ejaculates "*kahan jaega?*" "where shall I go?" and finally, there is that extraordinary love of home which, though prevalent in other nations, is a sort of mania in a Hindoo. So he goes on from birth to death in the same hopeless, insolvent state, happy if he can only get a little tobacco for himself and a pewter bangle for his wife.
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> * * * * * * *
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> I regret to say that, with these few exceptions, the normal state of between three-fourths and four-fifths of the cultivators of this district is as I have above shown. It may appear to many to be exaggerated, and, from the nature of the case, it is of course impossible to produce figures in support of it; nevertheless, it is the result of my personal observations, and I feel confident the result of the whole discussion will be to prove I have not overstated the truth.

There is but one way of increasing the productive resources of the country and improving the condition of these miserable peasants. "Canal irrigation," according to Mr. Halsey, "unless accompanied by drainage, is more injurious than otherwise," and nothing will avail but to leave more capital in the hands of the cultivators by limiting the amount of the State demand, and to encourage them to invest their money in the land by fixing that demand in perpetuity. Mr. Halsey, it is cheering to see, does not stop short of boldly demanding this boon for Cawnpore; and the concluding words of his paper deserve quotation here, because they will often be referred to hereafter as forming a landmark in the history of opinion on the land revenue question in the North-West Porvinces and throughout India :—

> I join heartily with Sir W. Muir and Colonel Baird Smith in the belief that a fair and equable assessment fixed in perpetuity would encourage the investment of capital; and can testify to the fact that the present system of temporary settlements acts as a bar to those ordinary improvements which are within the means and skill of the agriculturalist to employ.
>
> The fact is, capital in this country, as everywhere else, is always looking for an outlet. I hold the custom of burying rupees in a pot is fast dying out; trade in country produce and money-lending have taken its place, and the profits from both these sources are so great, that it has become necessary to offer some other inducement to get money on to the land.
>
> Too great stress cannot be laid on Sir W. Muir's objection to the alternative of long settlements. There is a charm, as he and Mr. Mill rightly say, in the words "for ever"—such a charm in the ears of a native as few of us can appreciate, which, if combined with a reasonable reduction of the Government demand, would diffuse a spirit of contentment and satisfaction over the whole country, and for the sake of which we should be justified in giving up all prospective advantages, and which contentment and satisfaction will so contribute to the material wealth of the country, that when from the fall in the value of precious metals, or other causes, we are forced to turn our attention to other sources for revenue, we shall not find the slightest difficulty in raising it.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

FOR some time past the illuminating power of a jet of gas in Bombay—even from the Gas Company's patent burners—has been little more than that of an ordinary tumbler butty, and complaints are general regarding it. The gas manufactured in Bombay is so frequently of a low illuminating power that there must, we imagine, be either something defective in the machinery or apparatus of the Gas Company's works, or there must be great negligence on the part of some of the employés. Better far have no gas company at all and return to the old style of lighting than to be induced to depend upon what so often shows itself to be a "broken reed."

THE *Madras Mail* seems to labour under a strange misconception as to Mr. Maidment's position with respect to the Bombay Municipality. There can be no doubt that but for the earnest solicitations of Mr. Maidment's friends the late Controller would not even have obtained the six months' leave with half pay which has just expired; and the Bench of Justices, we think, behaved very generously to him. It was fully understood six months ago that the concession made by the Bench closed all relations with Mr. Maidment in any shape or way, and it was in our opinion injudicious for Mr. Maidment ot put in a claim to be again allowed to fill the post of Controller of Municipal Accounts. When a man cannot take such hints as Mr. Maidment has received, both from Government and the Bench of Justices, it is quite time that there should be a little plain speaking in the reply to his application to be restored to an office for which he certainly did show himself to be quite unfit.

WE hope the appointment of a Master Attendant is not a sign that Sir Philip Wodehouse intends to persevere in his resolution not to create a Port Trust for Bombay if he can possibly help it. It has been understood for the last year that no new Master Attendant would be appointed till the Port Trust had been fully constituted; but suddenly the appointment is given away to an officer of the Indian Navy who, whatever his abilities may be in other departments of the service, has certainly had no experience whatever of the special work of the Master Attendant. We cannot ourselves see why Mr. Corke, who has held the officiating appointment for the past year, and who from his connection for so many years with the Master Attendant's Department knows the work thoroughly, should not have been retained in the office. Such a reward for thirty years' hard service in connection with the Port of Bombay would surely not have been too great; but, if it was absolutely necessary that an officer of higher social standing should be nominated, why, we may ask, should the Government have passed over the Indian Navy officer who by universal consent is best qualified to do the duties well? Everybody in Bombay knows that Captain Morland has had more experience of the berthing of ships, looking after wrecks, and the various other duties of the Master Attendant than all the other officers of the Dockyard put together, and his general abilities marked him out conspicuously as the man who ought to have succeeded Captain Pryce. It will be remembered that the whole organisation of the transport service for the Abyssinian war was undertaken and carried out by him.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ALABAMA CASE.

LONDON, 17TH JUNE.

The official correspondence in the Alabama negotiations has been published. The amendments introduced by the Senate into the Supplemental Article are very moderate. Earl Granville's objections chiefly relate to their prospective application.

LONDON, 15TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 8 1/16d.			
Exchange on India, 1s. 10 13/16d.			
Oriental Bank Shares			£44.
Chartered "			£17-10.
" Mercantile Bank Shares			£27.
Hongkong and Shanghai "			£44.
Total Coin in Bank of France			£29,250,000.
" Notes " "			£89,250,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper			96⅞.
4½ "	ditto	ditto	100.
5½ "	ditto	ditto	107¾.
Consols 92⅝.			

SUEZ, 15TH JUNE.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal :—

Outward—The s.s. Ada on 11th instant.

Homeward—The s.s. Othello and Walamo on 12th instant.

IT is computed that 80 per cent. of the population of Calcutta have had dengue.

SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE has taken up his residence for the season at Government House, Gunnesh Khind, Poona.

MR. N. W. MACKENZIE, at the head of the Treasury Department, Bank of Bengal, proceeds to England on the first proximo on four months' leave of absence.

WE regret to learn of the death at Paris, on the 20th ultimo, of Monsieur Bontemps, late Governor of Pondicherry, an appointment which he held for eight years. He returned to Europe last June.

A BENGAL native paper advises all Indian Chiefs and Princes to adopt the system of appointing able Europeans to conduct the management of their States in preference to natives.

MISSIONARY troubles are, it is said, again threatening in Fatshan. The Chinese have publicly fixed a day for the destruction of the chapel, and have advertised for sympathy for the movement against foreigners.

THE Commander-in-Chief of Madras, when he gets better, will go to Bangalore, where he is to remain a week with a view to making arrangements for the forthcoming Camp of Exercise. He will then proceed to Ootacamund.

A MEETING was held at Poona on Saturday morning last, at the invitation of Major-General Grant, with the object of having subscriptions raised for the Mayo Memorial Fund. An influential committee was appointed.

A RESOLUTION has been passed by the Council of the Governor of Mauritius, granting free return-passages to India to all future emigrants to that island. As the resolution has no retrospective effect, those at present in the island will derive no benefit from its provisions.

MR. CAMPBELL's order requiring natives in Government employ to learn to ride does not seem to have come any too soon in the opinion of the *Oudh Akhbar.* This paper says that the horse-trade of India is annually declining, owing to the unmanly habits of the present race, who prefer comfortable conveyances to riding. It further adds that whilst the English Government keep studs, the natives have adopted no plan for improving the breed of horses.

THE Government of India have directed that the system in force in Bombay, of recording sanctions for works, and fixing dates for the closing of each sanction, shall be adopted for all guaranteed railways, and that quarterly lists showing all sanctions actually in force shall be forwarded regularly to the Government of India in the form used by the Government of Bombay. Half yearly maintenance sanctions for each district of railways open to traffic should also be granted on the principle now followed in that Presidency.

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has given thanks to Mr. Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, for his very able and explanative report regarding the Looshai Campaign, and says that his services in the expedition have been acknowledged by the Government of India, and are fully recognised by the Government. His Honour has also expressed his appreciation for the services rendered by Mr. McWilliam, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, Baboo Ram Ruttod Eudo, Collectorate Nazir, Mr. Harlow, the manager of the Eastern Bengal Company, and Baboo Hurry Churn Surma, the Tehsildar, of Hylakandy.

IN order to ensure that all provincial schemes shall receive fair and full consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab intends to introduce a few changes with regard to the manner and time of their submission. A Punjab Government Resolution says that at present great waste of highly skilled and highly paid labour is occasioned by the preparation of elaborate plans and estimates for works, which, after consideration of various and conflicting claims, the Government is unable to sanction. Works of admitted advasntage and urgency are postponed or abandoned in favour of works still more urgently necessary. In many cases, moreover, in which estimates have not been taken in hand until the Government sanction has been accorded to the general proposal, a large part of the financial year has expired before it has been possible to utilize any portion of the funds provided for the work in the budget. The remedy for this state of things may, in the opinion of His Honor, be found in a more systematic treatment of provincial requirements, and he has desired that the claims and wants of every district, both in communications, public buildings, charitable institutions, educational endowments, and generally all works of public utility and convenience, should be, so far as may be possible, foreseen and recorded by those departments to which the interests of the several schemes would naturally belong. The relative claims of the several districts and the comparative urgency of the proposals submitted will be then considered by the Government; and works approved, but for which funds could not be at once provided, will be taken up in the order of their urgency when money was available.

MILITARY ITEM.

IT is stated that the cavalry of the German Empire are likely to be soon provided with new arms, and that there will be other changes in their equipment. For the cuirassiers of the first rank lances are recommended similar to those in use in Russia, and the Uhlans will bear the same weapon. It is also intimated that the whole of the cavalry will be supplied with fire-arms of long range because the sword has been found insufficient, and the cavalry ought, it is thought, to be made capable of fighting on foot—as, for instance, when they are destined to capture a village. Of course the opinions of the Cavalry Commission must pass through several further phases before they are carried out. In the end everything of this kind is determined by the Emperor; so that mere projects cannot be counted upon as even probable facts.

THE ROBBERY OF THE MAIL STEAMER AT BUSSORAH.

WE yesterday received the following interesting telegram from our special correspondent at Simla :—

"Raoof, the Turkish Pasha of Bagdad, has expressed deep concern at the robbery of the mail steamer, and has temporarily suspended the Governor of Bussorah. He has told the Commodore, whom he has appointed officiating Governor, to hold a Court of enquiry, and to adopt every possible means of apprehending the robbers and of recovering the plunder. He has also despatched four companies of troops to assist in the pursuit and capture of the robbers, and has telegraphed to the neighbouring Deputy Governors to co-operate."

THE MADRAS CYCLONE ENQUIRY.

THE FINDING OF THE COMMISSION.

WE learn by special telegram from Madras that the Commission appointed to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of vessels in the recent cyclone at Madras read their finding at eleven o'clock yesterday. The Commission returned the certificates of the masters of the Kingdom of Belgium and John Scott, and of the first mates of the Hotspur, John Scott, Invershie, Armenian, and Burlington, and the second mates of the Armenian and Sir Robert Seppings. The certificate of the master of the Invershie has been suspended for fifteen months; those of the masters of the Hotspur, Burlington, Armenian, and Sir Robert Seppings, for ten months; and that of the mate of the Sir Robert Seppings for three months. The Commission censured the mate of the Invershie, and commended the second mates of the Sir Robert Seppings and Ardbeg, which vessels, after having been in collision, and when filling, were beached.

EXTENSIVE FORGERY OF GOVERNMENT NOTES—IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.

WE have received intelligence of a serious case of swindling, and beg to warn the public for certain reasons to be on their guard. In the beginning of the month a native went to Benares, where he gave himself out to be the agent of a Madras Rajah, and bought jewellery and other articles from various shopkeepers till he ran up a bill of Rs. 1,48,000. He paid this sum in Rs. 1,000 notes of the Madras Circle. Six of these notes have been discovered in Bombay by the police, who telegraphed to Benares describing them, and received answer from the authorities there that all the notes were of the same size and make. It is believed that thirty-two of these Rs. 1,000 notes are now in the Bombay market, and as they are cleverly made every care should be taken by our merchants and residents generally in receiving notes of this value. The utterer of the notes, the so-called Madras Rajah's agent, has disappeared in Calcutta, where the authorities are striving all they can to ferret him out.

BARODA AFFAIRS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Do "iniquities abound" in Baroda only? According to the *Bombay Gazette*, "there are no schools, no well regulated courts of justice, no taxes honestly assessed and collected." Assuming these vague and unestablished statements to be correct, is it the fault of his predecessors, or of Mulhar Rao, who has but recently succeeded to the throne of his ancestors? The British Press itself is painfully, but justly, dissatisfied with "Mofussil" justice in British territory. Sir Richard Temple's taxes are affirmed to be "odious." And those costly institutions, ycleped schools, &c., are frequently and loudly declared to be a "sham." Perhaps, in view of these circumstances, Mulhar Rao expects or is desirous that his unsparing critics and self-constituted and inconsiderate advisers will first be good enough to show him a more excellent way. Perhaps, also, he is disposed to enquire: How long after Plassey or Seringapatam were these—still unsatisfactory—blessings conferred on British subjects in the East Indies? Or, perchance, after all, this Gaekwar but of yesterday has arrived at the conclusion that he must "make haste slowly," and abandon by degrees the customs of his forefathers and the traditions of his elders. Surely he has a right to expect that neither he nor his subjects will be driven to the adoption of Western ideas and practices with railway speed. To proceed, however: Even the *Gazette* can point to no better authority than "popular rumour," and "*stories* that have been put in circulation." It is further admitted by the *Bombay Gazette* in another portion of the identical article under reference, that "to elicit the truth is a hopeless task." And here the question suggests itself: "Is it not preferable to wait till the truth be discovered?" *Must* the British Government become—to propitiate some newspapers—what their Hindu myrmidons are said to have been under Indian magistrates in the days gone by? *Must* certain *plausible cases be made out* to delude the world into error and "the Paramount Power" into needless enquiries? For example, the alleged death of the living Habeeboola, who resisting the poison—according to the newspapers—perished fearfully by the terrible *silunga!*" *Must* tragedies be *discovered* and confession extorted from the suspected culprits? Is there no wise head among the Gaekwar's opponents? Is there no still tongue there?

Casting aside all other considerations, is it judicious—to say no worse—on grounds such as above shown, to hold the Gaekwar up to reprobation, at the threshold, so to speak, of his public career? in the dawn of his regal experience? in the beginning of his reign? Are rumours to be viewed and accepted as facts, and are facts to be ignored because, forsooth, an opponent or an inferior may have chanced already to call attention to them? Are the contented subjects of our allies and feudatories to be urged sorely, *if* unintentionally, to discontent inconsiderate, if not unjust; or rebellion premature if not wholly unnecessary? Are our feudatories and allies to be annoyed and then degraded, if not disenthroned or discrowned, when neither wail nor resistance proceeds from their subjects, as erst from Mysore, in the period of Lord Bentinck of revered memory? And when, to borrow from recollection, the words of an historian :—"In consequence of the cruel and rapacious conduct of the Brahmins in power, an insurrection broke out which obliged the British Government to interfere, and Mysore is now under their rule." It must not be forgotten that Lord Bentinck and others have declared that "the accounts"—even at such a time—"of the causes of the rebellion are considerably exaggerated." However, ere dismissing this subject, I wish to learn whether on such grounds—if grounds they can be designated—as "popular rumour" and "*stories* that have been put in circulation," it is deemed advisable to pour forth alike constant and needless and too often—it may be said—irritating suggestions. And whether, lastly, it is reckoned becoming—on grounds like those just indicated in the foregoing—additionally and groundlessly, virtually and painfully, to accuse the British Government, and its representatives *likewise*, of nothing less—to say the least of it—than *a gross dereliction of a solemn duty.*

Let the public at large impartially decide.—I am, &c.,
Baroda, 14th June. FAIR PLAY.

THE MAHALUXMEE STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Traffic Manager of the B. B. & C. I. Railway will confer a favour on the residents at Mahaluxmee, Worlee, and Chinchpoogly, if he would kindly draw his attention to the state of the Mahaluxmee Station, which during this Monsoon passengers will hardly be able to walk over the "Platform," as it gets into a very muddy state, and besides, Sir, there is no proper road leading to the station. The one that is made use of is all throughout wet and muddy. I believe there are upwards of thirty season ticket holders for the Mahaluxmee Station, and, if so, the Railway authorities ought surely to look to the comfort of their passengers to whom they issue such tickets.—I remain, &c.

A TICKET HOLDER.
Chinchpoogly, 17th June.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PUNCHGUNNY, 14TH JUNE.

OUT of health, and suffering from the intense heat in the plains of the Deccan at the end of May, and bent on an escape to some cooler region, my one thought was, "Where shall I go?" not that in this Presidency we have so many hill stations as to render selection a matter of difficulty. For, so far as I am aware, if we except Poorundhur and Singhur, Matheran and the Mahableshwar hills alone offer a cool retreat from the arid region of the Deccan.

But the season was too far advanced for either of the last-named places. I heard of Punchgunny, and, having the vaguest idea as to where Punchgunny was to be found, I naturally consulted the "Indian Travellers' Guide," published at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

The index afforded no clue, but, after a diligent search through the pages of that most useful vade mecum of the traveller, I found at page 101, under the head of Routes to Mahableshwar, the following allusion to this place—viz., "Punchgunny, a small hill station, or rather colony, which is 10 or 11 miles from Mahableshwar."

No other information on the subject of Punchgunny being vouchsafed by the Guide, I next applied to a well known firm in Poona, and in time, and long after I was safely housed in this charming retreat, received from them the information that there is no travellers' bungalow at this place, but that there is a good hotel, and that a vacant house could be had for Rs. 60 per month.

Now, my dear Mr. Editor, on behalf of the public, and on behalf of this most deserving little colony, I would ask you to use your influence with the proprietor of the "Indian Travellers' Guide," and induce him to insert the following information regarding a place that deserves to be better known—

"Punchgunny is distant 62 miles from Poona, at the summit of what is called the 'Passerin,' or rather the 'Tae' Ghaut, the ascent of which commences immediately after leaving Waee."

From Waee to Punchgunny is 9 miles, from Punchgunny to Mahableshwar 11 miles. The road from Poona is in excellent order the whole way, and the new bridge over the Neera at Sherwul is all but completed.

There are regular travellers' bungalows at Sherwul, Waee, and at Punchgunny, and temporary bungalows where refreshments are obtainable at Kheir 12 miles from Poona, at Kickree 10 miles further, and 8 miles from Sherwul, and at Sooroo between Sherwul and Waee.

Punchgunny is a tiny settlement on the plateau at the summit of the Tae Ghaut, and extends for about a mile and a half on the Mahableshwar road. There are about 24 bungalows, more or less scattered about. The grounds of these are extensive, and are surrounded by clumps of bamboos and other trees, groves and avenues of fir trees abound, and add greatly to the picturesque appearance of the place. There is no hotel, but the travellers' bungalow on an eminence to the left of the road on entering the station from Waee leaves nothing to be desired. The building, which is quite new, is unique. As I drove up to it on the night of my arrival, the high narrow arched windows were ablaze with light, and the pillared and arched verandah completed the illusion, as I fancied there must be some mistake, and that service was being held in the *chapel* of the station! The messman is an enterprising Portuguese, who also keeps a shop for the sale of oilman's-stores, preserved meats, soups, &c., and he supplies the residents with very good bread.

There are several furnished bungalows that can be hired by the month, the rent ranging from Rs. to Rs. 60 per month.

And now if I were asked what there is in Punchgunny to recommend it, I would reply that the climate is in some respects far better than that of Matheran, or even of Mahableshwar. The temperature is singularly equable. The thermometer now stands at 74° or 75° in the very early morning, and seldom rises higher than 80° or 82° during the day in the shade, whereas the excessive rainfall renders it impossible for Europeans to remain at either of the abovenamed hill stations during the monsoon. The average rainfall at Punchgunny is only 52 inches, although at such a short distance and at nearly the same elevation as Mahableshwar, and there is nothing to prevent people staying here with comfort all the year round.

Coffee is grown here on a small scale, and the gardens produce quantities of peaches.

My cottage is on the edge of a ravine overlooking the valley of the Kistnah immediately below, the hill side shelters a small coppice, where many birds have their home, protected by the founder of the colony, who will not have a gun fired on his lands.

There is a glorious bird that sings from the earliest dawn till late in the evening. Its song is as varied, as powerful, and as sweet as that of the thrush. With the modesty of genuine talent, this accomplished performer shuns a too curious eye. A momentary glimpse of him is all I have been able to obtain, and the mere raising of the binocular is sufficient to silence his melody and to make him take to flight. Another remarkable bird is as large as a starling, of the deepest dark blue, and a distance he looks like a black-bird without his orange bill. He whistles loud and clear and with deliberation, as though he were trying his best to learn his lesson, but had no ear for music. There are several of these birds, and they repay their humane protector by never going far from the grounds. In short, the concert lasts throughout the day, and one is only too glad when it begins again on the morrow.

The monsoon broke on Tuesday afternoon, and then it came on again to rain after dark, with furious gusts of winds. Crashing peals of thunder and incessant flashes of lightning ushered in the rain, a fitting overture to the concert in which the falling rain, rushing waterfalls, and shrilly piping winds all took their part. 1 inch 36 cents were registered, but the rainfall had no appreciable effect on the temperature, which remained the same.

In conclusion, let me add that we of this presidency do not revel in such a superabundance of health-restoring retreats in the hills, as to enable us to overlook the claims to our regard of this delightful spot, as I have endeavoured to show. The climate is essentially different from that of any other hill station within our reach. Then, again, how many there are to whom the congregation of the fashionable world at our fashionable hill stations is anything but a recommendation? Who only longs for peace and quiet, for whom solitude has no terrors, to such I would say, "Go to Punchgunny." A public benefactor is he who first made this bleak plateau a place in which men can live, who planted trees where none grew before, and tilled the soil; converted, in short, a waste into a garden.

But I have trespassed at too great length on your space, and will conclude;—and I remain, your very obedient servant,

"DONATO."

PERSONAL STATISTICS.—We learn from *Who's Who*, the oldest member of her Majesty's Privy Council is Lord St. Leonards, aged 90; the youngest, his Royal Highness Prince Arthur, aged 21. The oldest Duke is the Duke of Leinster, aged 80; the youngest, the Duke of Norfolk, aged 24. The oldest Marquis is the Marquis of Tweeddale, aged 84; the youngest, the Marquis of Ely, aged 22. The oldest Earl is the Earl of Leven and Melville, aged 85; the youngest, the Earl of Carnwath, aged 13. The oldest Viscount is the Viscount Molesworth, aged 85; the youngest, Viscount Clifden, aged 8. The oldest Baron is Lord St. Leonards, aged 90; the youngest, Lord Kenyon, aged 7. The oldest member of the House of Commons is Mr. William Hodgson Barrow, M.P. for South Notts, aged 87; the youngest, Lord Henry Somerset, M.P. for Monmouthshire, aged 22. The oldest Judge in England is the Right Hon. Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 75; the youngest, Sir Henry Hannen, Queen's Bench, aged 51. The oldest Judge in Ireland is the Right Hon David R. Pigot, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, aged 71; the youngest, the Right Hon. Michael Morris, Common Pleas, aged 44. The oldest Scotch Lord of Session is Hercules J. Robertson, Lord Benholme, aged 75; the youngest, Lord Gifford, aged 51. The oldest prelate of the Church of England is the Bishop of St. David's (Dr. Connop Thirlwall), aged 74; the youngest, Dr. Edward Parry, suffragan Bishop of Dover, aged 41. The oldest Bishop of the Irish Church is Dr. Robert Daly, Bishop of Cashel, aged 88, the youngest, Dr. William Alexander, Bishop of Derry, aged 47. The oldest Bishop of the Colonial and Missionary Church is the Right Rev. Aubrey G. Spencer, Bishop of Jamaica, aged 76; the youngest, the Rev. Alfred Willis, Bishop designate of Honolulu, aged 35. The oldest Bishop of the Scotch Episcopal Church is the Right Rev. Charles H. Terrot, Bishop of Edinburgh, aged 81; the youngest, the Right Rev. Alexander P. Forbes, Bishops of Brechin, aged 54. The oldest of the retired Bishops are the Right Rev. Thomas V. Short, late Bishop of St. Asaph, and the Right Rev Charles R. Sumner, late Bishop of Winchester, each aged 81; the youngest, the Right Rev. Henry L Jenner, late Bishop of Dunedin, aged 51. The oldest Baronet is Sir Thomas Beckett, aged 92; the youngest, Sir Arthur Victor Rumbold, aged 2. The oldest Knights are General Sir John Bell, G. C. B., and Sir George Rose, F. R. S., each aged 89; the youngest, Sir Charles Henry Firth, aged 35. The oldest Recorder in England is Thomas Batty Addison, Recorder of Preston, aged 84; the youngest, Frederick A. Philbrick, Recorder of Colchester, aged 36.

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TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

AT the close of my last mail's racing notes I mentioned that Mr. Lefevre's Drummond had been advancing rapidly into public favour, and since then he has creeped further in the list of favourites and now stands at the head of the second division. Fordham has made his personal acquaintance and has been riding him some clinking gallops, with all of which he is well pleased. The great jockey has hitherto been most unlucky in the Derby, though he was within an ace of winning it in 1863 on Lord Clifden, but that he will break the spell this year and add the Blue Riband to his other many distinctions I very much doubt, though he no doubt will be on "the coming horse." After his great lumbering stable companion Ravenshoe had beaten the flying Chopette in the Derby Trial Plate at Newmarket last week, though it is known that the Baron's filly, speedy perhaps as Lady Clifden was, cannot get a yard beyond a mile, one enthusiast offered to take £12,000 to 1,000 against the powerful well made son of Rataplan and Eglantine, whereas by a parity of reasoning the filly's overthrow should have detracted from the colt's form. I believe Drummond to be a really good horse, and he is certain to run forward, but he has just missed being first class; Jennings on the contrary believes him to be quite capable of repeating the Gladiateur *coup*, and has accepted 6,000 to 500 about him. His owner, trainer, and jockey are a trio of a very good stamp, such as the turf stands in dire need of, and if with the aid of such a fine powerful well bred horse the tricolor can carry off the Derby no one will grudge them the victory. Queen's Messenger has during the past week excited a good deal of attention, and will, I think, if the pace be good all the way, run into a place. For him everything depends on the pace. Last Friday he was sent the last mile and a half of the two middle miles a full speed gallop with Kingcraft and Patriarch, professional jockies being in the saddle, and they came along at a rare bursting pace all the way. After a mile the Messenger appeared to put on fresh steam and to mend his speed, and at the conclusion pulled up full of "go," whereas his two opponents were very much distressed. Mr. Merry's handsome son of Gladiateur and Sunbeam has been backed at 33 to 1 to win £8,000, and since the dark cloud which so long has hung over the fortunes of Russley Park was dispelled by Freeman's great performance in the Great Northern Handicap, he has been backed to win fully £20,000 during the week. The colt has been very backward during the spring, but he is getting rapidly into condition, and at the hands of Peck is receiving an unimpeachable preparation. I warned your readers of this dangerous outsider by last mail, and have throughout acknowledged his merits. Fordham has a direct personal interest in the Lewes trained Winslow, not that the horse he himself steers will suffer on that account, and I think Hunt will be on him. Drewitt considers him now to be one of the best animals he ever had in his stable, and certain it is that George's friends have backed the colt "to win and a place," as from his great stamina his trainer makes light of Cremorne! Lord Eglinton must have formed a somewhat different estimate of Cremorne's capacity from what I have when he laid Town Councillor Nicols 5,000 to 1,000 guineas against him and a further sum of 500 that he is not amongst the first three. Some critics say he will never stay the course, but I feel confident that he can stay every yard of the mile and a half and will be first past the post. No animal can be doing or going better, and special training notes from Newmarket describe him as almost daily doing a couple of three-quarter mile gallops led by the Mite, winding up with a good mile and a half gallop. Prince Charlie is in great force, and is by half a point an even still greater favourite than he was when I last wrote, and his gallops, which are of course closely watched, please every one. Although he is not rattled along, his clever trainer and half owner obviously knows how to treat him, and such a fine easy mover without a particle bit of lumber does not require a severe preparation. He has had a week's rest since his brilliant victory in the Two Thousand, but he recommenced work on the Thursday morning of the Chester week and was accompanied by Onslow. Now the owner of the latter, a colt if only sound quite up to winning a Derby or St. Leger or any great race, was a great winner on the Prince at Newmarket, yet has lately backed his own colt for a round sum [illegible] win at Epsom. I cannot see the drift of these ctics, for Sterling let loose amongst a field of leather rs with as little work in him as Onslow has, owing [illegible] lameness that puzzles all the Vets, would be en. Last Saturday they were laying 3 to 1 that nslow does not even start. Sir Joseph Hawley may ot start anything, as unfortunately Bethnal Green ught a bad cold on his return journey from Newmarket and is coughing. Sir Joseph has been down to see him, but the hope of Kingsclere could do nothing faster than a walk. So forlorn are his prospects that he has joined Onslow in the knocked-out brigade. Interruption of regular work at this critical time is fatal to success over the Epsom Downs. Next week we shall have the Bath meeting, which is generally fatal to one or more Derby favourites. Cremorne is engaged in the Three-year-old Biennial, but as Mr. Saville doubtless remembers how this race used up Macgregor and how it ruined Trumpeter's Derby prospects he is not at all likely to put in an appearance. With the exception of this horse there is no crack engaged in this race. Appended is a list of the probable starters and their jockies, subject to correction—

Horse.	Jockey.
Cremorne	Maidment
Prince Charlie	J. Osborne
Queen's Messenger	French
Drummond	Fordham
Sunbeam, colt	Morris
Almoner	Cannon
Wenlock	Custance
Bethnal Green	Huxtable
Statesman	Jeffery
Laburnum	Parry
Druid	Goater
Lighthouse	T. Jennings, jr.
Wellingtonia	Chaloner
Bertram	Butler
Marshal Bazaine	Crickmere
Tocsin	Hudson
Winslow	Hibberd
Young Sydmonton	Mordan
Helmet	F. Webb
Raby Castle	W. Gray
Vonderdecken	E. Martin
Westland	Wyatt

and I think the first five named will be somewhere in the position I have placed them, if all goes well with them till the day of the race.

Reine, the winner of the Thousand Guineas, cannot I think win the Oaks. He cut a very moderate figure in the race for the Prix (*x* not *n* as your printer's devil will have it) de Morny at Paris, where the Duke of Hamilton's little Agnes, a daughter of the celebrated Wild Agnes, beat her in a canter. The Duke was fortunate, for on the same day he won this race worth over £1,000, he won a handicap with Orthodoxe, beating a field of good quality, and secured the Prix de Neuilly with Davoust. I mentioned a very promising colt, Leopard by Sundeelah, in a former communication, and I have a word to say now in favour of his sire, who after six years' hard service on the turf left it sound as a foal. During his racing career he won the Cleveland Handicap at Doncaster, beating Elland and others, and carried off the Lincolnshire Handicap, carrying 8.7, giving Beeswing 4lbs.; besides a host of other long races, beating in Queen's Plate Moulsey at even weights. He is a black horse and was bred by Sir Lydston Newman, his sire is Jeremy Diddler, half brother to Pocahontas, and he is Scotch cousin to Lord Lyon, Trumpeter, North Lincoln, Pataloon, Saunterer, Whalebone, Whisker, &c., in fact may be ranked amongst the "awfully high-bred cattle," and has shape and make enough to get a race-horse, a steeplechaser, a hunter, or a park pack. The week has produced another, two-year old flyer in Glowworm, a horse of rare substance but lacking size; he has none of the coarseness of his sire, young Melbourne, and takes more after his dam, the famous Twilight, one of the fastest mares ever trained. Unfortunately this clever colt is not engaged in any of the great three-year old racers for next year, nor is he in the Middle Park Plate. Fag, a third youngster, is powerful enough to carry his owner Mr. Lefevre. Blue Light, another on the same list, is by Rataplan out of Borealis, who was Blink Bonny's first foal, very much resembles her dam in appearance, but there is much more of her. Little Lecturer has a very clever son running, the first of his stock we have seen, so Baron Rothschild's overgrown mares are likely to be improved by being mated with this clever fifteen hander. Oxford Mixture has the great turn of speed his ancestor Oxford almost invariably transmits to his sons and daughters, but I do not think she will frame into a stayer or a good three-year old, being light framed though very symmetrical. As a rule this stallion, though sprung from the loins of old Irish Birdcatcher, does not get animals that wear on, and has only Sterling and Kennington to his credit as performers of note who have reached their fourth year on the turf. The Hampton Court *haras* has continued to deserve the bad name it has lately earned, for Archery by Cambuscan and Miss Wingie are the most wretched weeds I ever saw stripped. The sooner a change takes place in the mismanagement of that concern the better for the Royal pockets. The Germans are still anxious to get on a match between their Bauerfanger and Sterling, the latter to give 10lbs., and why Mathew Dawson should hesitate to close with them I cannot imagine, as Sterling is well and doing two mile gallops. If the horse only belonged to Mr. Lefevre they would not have long to wait. The German bred horse is a rare good one with a horrible temper; he will not enter a railway box, and has to walk in the olden style from meeting to meeting We shall see him and Sterling measure swords at Ascot. Onslow has just been struck out of the Derby. The French Oaks last Sunday, run in a deluge of rain, was a particular sell for the great Lefevre party, who had brought Fordham over the water expressly to ride the Thousand Guinea Stake winner and had backed her for a very heavy sum, but it was not to be, for after getting a very bad start Corringham gradually brought the Duke of Hamilton's little Agnes through her horses, and, after getting on terms with Reine, steadied his mare for a stride or two, and then coming with a splendid and well-timed rush did the great George by the shortest of heads.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt's theory, courageously expounded before our ablest naval and military men in the theatre of the United Service Institution, has been greedily seized on by those who at any cost, so long as expenditure be saved, would reduce our armaments to a dangerous minimum. He draws his conclusions from the abortive enterprise of the Duc de Broglie, so ridiculed by Dumouriez, and gives us the monopoly of skill, prudence, preparation, and full knowledge of the invader's tactics. So long as our fleet is unfettered and our harbours sealed up by a system of torpedo defence, the newest and most promising ally, the school whose views the learned member for Oxford promotes can claim, a hostile fleet of men-of-war and transports must come to worse ruin than did the Spanish Armadas, for our ironclads, rams, and busy heavily-armed gun-boats would do terrible havoc amongst them, but then to attack in sufficient force to burn, sink, and destroy such a naval force as the invader would bring against us, all our fleet must necessarily be at hand. We are to maintain our maritime supremacy in the Channel and the North Sea. The Indian Ocean, the China Seas, the Mediterranean, and the Atlantic are to look after themselves and our commerce left a prey for a cloud of Alabamas. He quite ignores the existence of a feint attack which has always been part of the programme of intelligent foreigners thinking to land on our shores with hostile intent. At his advice our Militia and Volunteers are to be disbanded and we are to meet invasion in force and made assuredly at different points with our fleet broken up into squadrons and 50,000 men with the oddly preponderate proportion of 300 guns; as in the days of Queen Elizabeth, contrary baffling winds are certain to come to our aid! It is true that we still lie moored off the continent on the same spot as when Parma's transports sought to reach the Thames, but the Herring Pond is now bridged by steam, and that makes all the difference as to our security from invasion. Count Moltke has shown us how in these days of railways and telegraphs large bodies of troops can be concentrated, and transports can as readily be assembled. The gallant lawyer wants to restore that feeling of insecurity which reigned twenty years ago, and by reducing our land forces to the lowest level to leave our island home and its enormous wealth open to a *coup de main*. But this is not to be, the era of peace has passed away, and we, like our neighbours, are prepared for all emergencies. In 1852 we could hardly muster a Horse Artillery battery, without bringing it from afar to fire a salute, but now we are in a vastly different position, and the popular instinct of the country means that we shall remain so. The people have conclusively shown that they are determined to have their trade and homes defended by sufficient land forces and not to trust their all to our navy, though twice it has saved us from disaster. The chances now preponderate largely in our favour, and we do not mean to throw them away. No Government seeing us strong on land as well as afloat would entertain the idea of risking such a difficult and hazardous undertaking as an invasion, but all our neighbouring continental powers must know that we are ready and on guard. I am not one of those who ever believed in the "Battle of Dorking," but I say that, on the principle that prevention is better than cure, our true policy is to be forearmed. This said "Battle of Dorking" has been translated into French and German, and, embellished by a gaudily coloured Prussian or Gallic eagle tearing out the bowels of a prostrate and attenuated Tom Cat, intended to represent the British Lion, meets with many readers and an extensive sale. Mr. Harcourt points to Prussia as the probable invader: she has something else to occupy her attention at present and for some time to come. When Kaiser William is buried with his fathers and Fredrick William reigns in his stead we shall have nothing to fear and much to hope from that nation. To-day we are in absolute security, and all the lectures of the Harcourt school will not reduce the adequate yet not immoderate condition of preparation we now happily maintain.

The Royal Laboratory Department in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, is actively engaged at present, and has been for some time past, in the manufacture of several kinds of torpedoes, both aggressive and defensive. Old and trusty workmen who ply their art at night and in secret are engaged on another kind of submarine destroyer, which is to all except them and one or two officials a profound secret. The greatest activity is in the "fish torpedo" department, which engine of destruction is now no secret. It is about five feet long, is made of iron in the form of a fish, and carries a heavy bursting charge, which it carries with almost unerring aim, at the rate of nine knots an hour, some 400 or 500 yards under water against the side of a hostile vessel, immediately blowing a hole below water line in her sufficiently large to admit the Claimant and the whole Orton family. This ugly customer, a worse visitor than the largest sea serpent Yankee skipper ever beheld, is driven by a small atmospheric engine, which gives a tail-like motion similar to that of a screw propeller. The other kinds of marine mines which contain from 500 to 1,000 lbs. of gun-cotton and are intended to be moored in rows at the entrance to harbours and rivers are ready and stored away in thousands. They will be fired by means of electricity from the shore, the operator sitting at an instrument like a piano, which conveys to him the intelligence that a vessel is right over a certain floating mine, down goes a key and up goes the said vessel, hoisted by a petard with a vengeance. Pleasant for those on board her! Are there any of these machines in Bombay Castle?

A letter from Sir Donald McLeod, late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub on the subject of the Kooka outbreak has drawn further attention to the injudicious treatment the two civilians who quelled it have received. The natives of India never had a truer friend than Sir Donald, and he, a Governor of no mean capacity, is not a man to advise or countenance severe measures unless they be peremptorily called for, as appears to have been the case in this late rebellion. No man knows the country of the five rivers better than he does, and none have had better opportunities of learning the feelings of its warlike inhabitants. When he therefore adds his testimony to that of other officers of repute who have held high official rank in that province, the decision of the Government of India cannot be held to be good but, on the contrary, unsound, unjust, encouraging to sedition, and discouraging to its executives, who more than all men are frequently called upon to act under grave circumstances which admit of no delay or indecision.

All Bombay people here were very sorry to hear of the death of Mr. Rustomjee. He was very generally and highly respected. I may mention that the King of Italy has presented the intrepid Professor Palmieri, who, daring Vesuvius, its fire, ashes, and lava streams, stuck manfully to his observatory, with the Grand Cross of St. Maurizio and Lazzaro. Mazzini, or what remains of the great agitator, is to be turned into a mummy, and the inhabitants of Syracuse are building a monument to his memory in the famous quarries in which seven thousand Athenians were confined by Nicias after the seige of Syracuse. Thus the sanctity of the grave is to be interfered with, and a monument to a liberator is to be raised in a prison. Germany is not altogether a happy and prosperous nation, and she has at last, in the midst of her glory, found a skeleton in her cupboard. In Pomerania and Eastern Prussia the greatest distress prevails. All the houses in some localities are empty, long stretches of country almost uninhabited, and thousands of acres are lying fallow. All the population is emigrating. Of course French journalists ascribe this state of things to the abhorrence these people have to the conscription, and assert that Prince Bismarck's chief regret in the matter is that, most of the emigrants are capable of military service.

Schedule D keeps us in mind of the costly Abyssinian war, yet our blundering Foreign Office has not learned to treat a semi-civilised sovereign with courtesy. Prince Kasa, who succeeded Theodore, sent envoys a couple of years ago with presents for the Queen and with instructions to come here on a mission to Her Majesty. The presents reached, but the ambassadors have been refused a hearing and are in Egypt living as guests of the ever hospitable Khedive. It is reported that the Duke of Edinburgh is expected to take his seat shortly in the capacity of violinist at the King's College rehearsal of the Civil Service Musical Society. I think His Royal Highness might find more dignified use for his time and confine his fiddling efforts to private exhibitions. The Emperor of Russia is in a different vein at present and has gone melancholy mad. On the other hand the Emperor Napoleon looks younger and happier than he did at St. Cloud in July 1870. He looks in spite of all his trials younger than he really is. He has remarked on our fickle climate and our weeping month of May:—"When you have such a reception and such a continued welcome as I have had in England you do not much heed the climate." The splendid property formerly the residence of Louis Philippe, known as *La Ferte Vidame*, is to be sold by auction at an upset price of £66,000, though the citizen king expended £40,000 on it in repairs alone. The Countess of Beauregard put up a fine estate and chateau near Paris the other day, but the auctioneer did not get a single bid. Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia is to be called to give evidence against Marshal Bazaine, and though he will not appear before the court martial will send in a written statement. The specific charge which the evidence of the Red Prince is intended to meet is that during the siege of Metz the Marshal several times lunched and dined with him. The Queen wore a magnificent set of rubies of great size and lustre, with the true pigeon's blood colouring, at her last drawing-room, which is the first time, since the Prince Consort's death, Her Majesty has worn coloured gems of any kind. It is even thought that on her return from Balmoral to welcome her son back again she may discard her sombre mourning altogether and appear in colours. At a public dinner this week Lord Houghton made a prediction that the Duke of Argyll would some day be Premier. Let us hope that the day is far distant and that then the office will be held for that day only.

If you want to die in the best manner possible go, when you have the chance, and see our new tenor Companini die at Drury Lane in *Lucia de Lammermoor*. Besides gathering himself to his fathers with the greatest becoming reality his voice is splendid and style exquisite, in fact he possesses in the highest degree what our charming trans-Atlantic cousins calls "*a melodious gullet*." Pretty simile, is it not? Mddle. Clara Kellogg sings as she always does, and well deserves the outburts of enthusiastic applause she receives. We are to have Nilsson on Saturday. The Hon. Captain Colborne, 11th Regt., has invented and patented a Liliputian regiment to facilitate the teaching of battalion drill; it has received favourable mention from the War Office and the Commander-in-Chief, and the man who by its aid cannot learn to knock about his regiment must be a dolt. A 36-ton gun is being constructed of a more slender and tapering appearance than the dumpy 35-ton Woolwich Infant. This new gun is intended for land defence alone, and is calculated to carry a 110 lbs charge of powder. As it is, the penetrative power of the present gun is equal to piercing 14½ inches of iron armour plating, and at 1,000 yards can go right through the 12-inch plates of the Hercules, one of our stoutest ironclads. By lengthening the gun it is expected that greater precision of aim, increased battering power, and a higher initial velocity will be obtained. The Woolwich infants only burn from 80 to 90 lbs of pebble powder. Phosphora-bronze, the new alloy, seems likely from its manifold advantages, to be largely used in the construction of artillery. It is said to be perfectly homogeneous in grain and fluidity, and can be made as tough as wrought iron, while it can be rendered as hard as steel. Its power of resisting heavy charges of powder is greater than that of other metal. The Russian Government is making cartridge cases out of it, and the Belgians rifles. Colonel Seymour of the Bays is about to retire on half-pay. You will have the 10th Hussars with you in the cold weather. They are in splendid order and not troubled with the "slows."

P.S.—I open this to say that Prince Charlie is now at 75 to 40, and not one fraction over this price obtainable. The length of Cremorne's gallops has been increased and his stable party are quite satisfied as to his stamina, Maidment being certain of winning on him. Queen's Messenger has given his stable companion Patriarch upwards of three stone in a trial and defeated Kingcraft by a dozen lengths at equal weights. Winslow was tried this morning and well beaten, and I believe Cocoanut has been down to measure Druid and squandered him. Mr. Merry has backed the Sunbeam colt heavily for a place and he is to be ridden out. I hear good accounts of Marshal Bazaine, but cannot think him a Derby horse. Inveresk has been examined by Mr. Barron of Newmarket, who has pronounced him three years old, and Mr. Brayly has avenged himself by winning the Beaufort Handicap with Recorder at the nice price of of 10 to 1.

The London crew have been doing a tremendous amount of work and are daily taking heavy training. On Monday they rowed no less than thirty miles, and on Tuesday they had a spin with the fastest of the river steam boats which they raced away from. Rowing forty to the minute they sent their boat along at a great pace and are a very powerful crew. The Americans, on the contrary, are taking matters easy, and though they pull the more evenly of the two have not nearly the power or stamina of the Britishers. Their home built boat will never carry them, and the new one Biffin is building will only be ready in time for the race, too late for them to make much practical use of before the day. The London boat built by J. H. Clasper is forty feet over all, weighs eighty-eight pounds without the riggers, is furnished with sliding seats and Goulston's steering apparatus, and is an excellent specimen of a racing four. Old England wins.

BOMBAY.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.—We see that one of the Chiefs of Bhantwa has joined the Rajcoomar College.

A SIGNAL was hoisted at the Castle Flagstaff yesterday afternoon warning the shipping to clear haws.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-one European vagrants in the Government work-house attached to the House of Correction.

DACOITY.—A few days ago a gang of dacoits looted a village in Wankoneer, near Kattywar. The damage sustained by the villagers is estimated at about Rs. 3,000.

THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced one Jowlia Ballia to two months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a dhotur belonging to one Hurry Gopal.

A MOONSIFF'S COURT AT RAJCOTE.—It is contemplated to open a Moonsiff's Court at Rajcote to assist the Special Political Assistant at that station, whose business has increased very much lately.

DEATH OF A PARSEE MERCHANT AT SURAT.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* announces with regret the death of Mr. Byramjee Manockjee Wadia, a well known Parsee merchant of Surat, which occurred at that station on the 10th inst.

THE EFFECTS OF THE SQUALL ON SUNDAY.—In consequence of the squally weather on Sunday a jolly-boat was driven on the beach at Mazagon, and completely knocked to pieces. The loss is estimated at Rs. 200.—A tony also sank off the Mandvee Bunder on the same evening.

THE PARSEE PRIEST AGAIN SENT TO JAIL.—Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, Jehanghier Sorabjee, a Parsee priest, who has been already five times to jail, for refusing to maintain his wife, was again charged with that offence. The prisoner was again sent to jail for a month.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Portuguese named Vincent Francis Emmanuel appeared yesterday before Mr. Connon with his pleader Mr. Hurrishunker Balkrishna, and obtained a warrant against a Parsee named Pallonjee Eduljee Chinoy, charging him with criminal breach of trust, in respect of certain ornaments.

MR. FAZUL NOOR MAHOMED.—We are informed that Mr. Fazul Noor Mahomed, the secretary and a leading trustee of the Sajunbhoy Meerally's Charitable Dispensary and Girls' School, and also a head member of the reforming party of Khojas, has been dangerously ill for the last fortnight. He is suffering from inflammation of the liver.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Yesterday there were in all 253 prisoners in the House of Correction. Of these, 34 were under sentences from the High Court, 188 from the Magistrates of Police, 30 from Military Courts Martial, and 1 from Naval Court Martial. Of the prisoners 172 were natives, and the remaining 81 were Europeans.

CHIEF OF SANGLI.—Mr. Mahadeorow Bhadkamker has been appointed secretary to the Chief of Sangli. A native paper recounts the good services rendered by Mr. Bhadkamker to the British Government and to the native State of Paltan, where he was employed as Karbharee before he accepted service at Sangli, and expects much good from this appointment.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—A Bhathia named Vullubdas Hunsraj was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Fraser, with causing obstruction to a public thoroughfare by keeping benches thereon without having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police. He admitted the offence, and was fined Rs. 15.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—In the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, Ismael Abdool and Heera Appa, suspicious characters, were charged with having in their possession a quantity of iron, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. The prisoners were convicted, and the first was sentenced to three months' hard labor, and the second to a month's imprisonment.

ACCIDENTS.—Sooma Tannoo, a laborer employed at a quarry at Jackeria Bunder, on Sunday had his left arm broken by a quantity of earth suddenly giving way and falling on him. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.—On Sunday a Hindoo laborer whilst at work at a quarry got four of his fingers broken by a large stone falling on him. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A PRISONER REARRESTED.—Last week a Hindoo who was arrested at Tanna on a charge of theft, somehow escaped from the custody of the police and arrived in Bombay. The head constable of the Tanna police force arrived here on Saturday and gave certain information to the Bombay police about the accused; and on Sunday Mr. Superintendent Brown, together with a police havildar and a railway policeman, secured the prisoner in a house at Duncan road. On the place being searched the police found a portion of the stolen property, worth about Rs. 1,000.

MR. GALE, C. E.—We regret to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Gale, C. E. Mr. Gale was contractor for the construction of the new Kattywar extension of the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the salt works of Patree, and having been out a good deal in the recent very hot weather, he felt ill from the exposure and came down to Ahmedabad for a day or two. Feeling somewhat better, he was on his way back to Veerumgaum by train on Saturday evening when he died in the railway carriage. His remains were buried on Sunday evening.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—On Saturday an adjourned inquest was held at the office of Dr. Hewlett, concerning the death of one Narayen Mahadeo, a labour employed at the Tardeo Mills, who, on the 22nd May last, became suddenly ill after having partaken of his meals with a comrade. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died the same night. The jury at the inquest came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by arsenic, which had been mixed with his food by some person or persons unknown, under such circumstances that the act of such person or persons was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Kandawaree lane on view of the body of one Jamsetjee Shapoorjee, a cook in the service of Mr. Manockjee Framjee. Yesterday morning a Goanese in the employ at the aforesaid went to call deceased. He walked along the verandah toward the cook-room, and saw the body hanging by a rope tied round deceased's neck, the other end was made fast to the rafter on the verandah. He immediately gave information to his master. The jury found that the man had committed suicide by hanging himself.—Another inquest was held on the same day at the 2nd Marine Line concerning the death of Bendoo Nagoo, a boatman. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the man had committed suicide by hanging himself.

A PRESENTATION.—A very gratifying presentation was made at a meeting of Lodge "Rising Sun" held on Saturday last, to Wor. Bro. Edwin Freeborn, its immediate Past Master, in recognition of his services to the Lodge in the double capacity of founder and first Master. The presentation consisted of a Past Master's Jewel from the Lodge and a valuable silver tea service from individual members. The former bore an inscription that it was presented to "Rt. Wor. Bro. Edwin R. Freeborn as a token of their high esteem for his eminent services as Master of that Lodge in 1871"; and the latter that it was presented to him "as a token of their high esteem and regard for his valuable services as founder of that Lodge and its Rt. Wor. Master in 1871." The circumstances connected with the presentation were reviewed by the present Master of the Lodge, Wor. Bro. Ruttonjee Monockjee, in an eloquent address, which was very eulogistic of the labours of Wor. Bro. Freeborn.

A CURIOUS CASE OF ATTEMPT AT THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, a Mussulman named Cassum Megjee, a notorious thief, was charged with attempting to steal a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 48, belonging to a Marwaree named Walla Natha. Complainant said—"I have a shroff's shop at Dongree. Yesterday at 4 P.M. prisoner and two others came to my shop. I was alone in the shop. There was a brass *lota* there, and prisoner said to me, 'Let me see that *lota*.' Another man tried to go in to take the lota. I stood up to prevent him from going in. Prisoner applied one end of this stick, which had wax fixed to it, to the gold ornament which was lying in the shop. I seized hold of the stick; prisoner's two companions ran away. I secured prisoner and made him over to the police. A sepoy assisted me in securing prisoner who was trying to run away." The magistrate on the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to receive twenty stripes.

HIGH COURT.—18TH JUNE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

767-71—J. Gopall—Salimon Hajee Aba Satar and others v. Sorabjee Tulmaljee—Jefferson and Payne.
231-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Tricumdass Madowjee v. Veerjee Jairam—Shamrao Pandoorong.
241-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Chandoo Ragoonathjee v. Bapoojee Narayenseth and others—No appearance.
242-72—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Gungarao Raghoba—No appearance.
245-72—Jefferson and Payne—Pragjee Dhunjee v. Cooverbai, widow—No appearance.
246-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hajee Vurren Hajee &c. and others v. Khoja Meerally Dhurumsey and another—No appearance.
218-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Khulluckdina Kulphanbhoy v. Khateeza Bebee—No appearance.
249-72—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Cursetjee Burjorjee v. Deepchund Futta and another—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

206-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Jamsetjee Adurjee v. Nowrojee Burjorjee—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Part heard.
90-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Coostna Curmee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.
42-72—Jefferson and Payne—Hanibai &c. and others v. Fazulbhoy Nansey—J. Cleary.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

SHORT CAUSES.

789-71—Khunderao Morojee—Radhabai widow v. Madhowrao Dinnanath and another—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
62-72—H. E. Hope—Pallonjee Pestonjee v. Henry Stanley—No appearance.
85-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Chunda Ramjee v. Ramdayal Ragoonathdass—No appearance.
220-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Manockbai widow v. Hassunbhai Kadurbhai—No appearance.
222-72—Shapoorjee and Thakurdass—Anoopram Hurjeevundass v. Navulchund Odeychund—No appearance.
224-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Hurjeevun Natha v. Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Dada—No appearance.
232-72—Dallas and Lynch—Goolalchund Tarrachund v. Navulchund Odeychund—No appearance.
234-72—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Adurjee Goolalchund—No appearance.
236-72—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. Jumnadass Sevaklall—No appearance.
238-72—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank v. John Feliciano Vaz—No appearance.
240-72—Dallas and Lynch—The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank v. Dhirrajlall Mathooradass.

LONG CAUSES.

410-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Framjee Pestonjee and another v. Thomas Grieve Young—Keir, Prescot and Winter.
429-69—Dallas and Lynch—Hassum Mahomed v. Ahmed Mahomed, &c.—K. Morojee.
416-71—Jefferson and Payne—Ludwick Adolphus B. v. Hajee Janal Abadeen—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
422-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Khetsee Veljee and another v. Narayenrai Ragoonath—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.
424-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Bhicajee Pherozsha v. Ismal Hassun—C. Tyabjee.
430-71—Dallas and Lynch—Jamsetjee Framjee D. v. Sonabaee, widow—No appearance.
432-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Ally Mahomed Ibrahim v. Dada Josa—C. Tyabjee.
436-71—C. Tyabjee—Hajee Mahomed Roza, &c. v. Thucker Dhunjee Canjee—No appearance.
441-71—Rimington, Hore and Langley—J. Fleming and others vs. L. A. Blaschek—Thacker and Chalk.
443-71—C. Tyabjee—Aga Ahmed Bayat v. Meer Syed Ahmed Bagdady—Keir, Prescot and Winter.
445-71—G. J. Mody—Furdoonjee Dorabjee and others v. Rustomjee Limjeebhoy—No appearance.
449-71—Thacker and Chalk—Frank Darton and another v. Henry Ritchie and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
450-71—Dallas and Lynch—Bapoo Jrappa and another v. Venayeck Sricrishna and another—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.
462-71—Jefferson and Payne—Manocoover, widow, v. Morarbhoy Vizbhoocandass and another—C. Tyabjee.
466-71—Jefferson and Payne—Moorarjee Gocuidass v. Kessowjee Ludha—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
467-71—Leathes and Crawford—Francisco Martin and others v. Cassum Mitha—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

253-72—Keir, Prescot, and Winter—Ruttonsee Mooljee v. Robert Angus—No appearance.
258-72—Jefferson and Payne—Navibai, widow, v. Nursoo Dhurmajee—No appearance.
263-72—C. Tyabjee—Cowasjee Bomanjee and others v. James Macnee and others—No appearance.
264-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchundra v. Noorbhai Bappoo—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

493-70—G. S. Judge—Meerza Mahomed Sallay Khan v. Moorarjee Cursondass—Manisty and Fletcher.
130-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Morarjee Cursondass v. Meerza Mahomed Sallay—G. S. Judge.
715-70—K. Morojee—Cassinath Dhackjee v. Anundrao Dinnanath—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
373-71—R. J. Abraham—Shapoorjee Burjorjee v. T. J. Young—Keir, Prescot and Winter.
375-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Ruttonsey Panchan v. Charles Saunders—Manisty and Fletcher.
387-71—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen—Richard La'ham and others v. George Meikle—No appearance.
415-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopall Premsookdas and another v. Hurryvulubdas Culliandas—No appearance.
419-71—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas—Sooaderdas Mooljee and another v. Baoo Josoda—No appearance.
425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cassondas Muldajee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Remtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
395-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibaee, widow, v. Keshooram Bapoojee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
331-71—Mr. Hearn—The Secretary of State in Council for India v. Hajee Essa Hajee Fuddla—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and others—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP ALFRED THE GREAT, 625 tons, Captain M. Lawson, arrived yesterday from Shields (February 22nd) with a cargo of coals.

WE see that the steamer Penguin, which arrived in Calcutta on the 12th instant, made the quickest passage from London to Table Bay on record, having accomplished the passage in twenty-four days and a half.—*Englishman.*

THE S. S. SCANDERIA, 1,348 tons, Captain W. H. Carroll, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 7,082 bales cotton, 539 bales wool, 553 cwts. hemp, 120 cwts coir yarn, 195 cwts. horns, and 2,190 cwts. galls.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on Friday:—

Per s.s. Sattara—Mr. Ballantine, child, and ayah; Dr. Blacklock and servant; Mr. Sloam and servant; Mr. J. McLeman; Mr. F. J. Phillips; Mr. G. Mountburn and servant; Mr. Dennison and 2 servants; Mr. Hyslop and servant; Mr. Miller; Asst. Apothy. Harrison; Mr. J. Bryce; Mr. J. Girvin, and Mrs. Hyslop and 3 children.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JUNE.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 11 m	4 10	Tuesday......... 18	2 31 m	5 11
8 44 a	4 1		3 3 a	2 7
9 59 m	6 0	Wednesday ... 19	3 13 m	7 3
9 31 a	4 5		3 54 a	2 9
10 47 m	6 10	Thursday 20	3 ?9 m	8 3
10 17 a	4 8		4 42 a	3 0
11 33 m	7 7	Friday 21	4 45 m	8 11
11 7 a	5 0		5 29 a	3 4
0 19 m	7 10	Saturday....... 22	5 32 m	9 3
11 59 a	5 2		6 19 a	3 8
......	......	Sunday 23	6 22 m	9 1
1 5 a	7 10		7 8 a	4 1
0 51 m	5 0	Monday......... 24	7 11 m	8 4
1 52 a	7 5		8 1 a	4 2

Moon—Full, 21st, 11h. 48m. A.M.

HIGH COURT.—17TH JUNE.

THE following application was disposed of by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

TRIBHOWUNDAS PURSHOTUMDAS *v.* JAITHABHOY KHOOSAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, on behalf of the plaintiff, moved for a rule for an injunction to restrain the defendants, their servants, agents, and workmen, from building or raising or enlarging their house, situated on the west side of the plaintiff's house, in 3rd Bhoyewada Street, so as in any way to obstruct, hinder, or interfere with the free access of light and air to the plaintiff's house; and also for an *ad interim* injunction.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* with an interim injunction as prayed for.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK.

THE ghost of this evil-starred company, which had brought and is bringing ruin to many a poor unfortunate shareholder, turned up again in the High Court yesterday. One hundred and seven suits have been filed against shareholders, and owing to some reason or another, Mr Taylor, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, on behalf of the agent to the liquidators, applied for leave to withraw the suits and file fresh ones. The suit in which the application was directly made was that of the Bank against Isaac Jacob, and two lists of 106 other contributories were furnished, to which the Court's order was intended to apply. Mr. Taylor, who made his application under section 97 of the Civil Procedure Code, said with reference to the first list of eighty-five defendants that the summonses had not been served; and it was thought desirable to amend them by bringing the suits in the names of the official liquidators instead of the directors of the company. With reference to the second list of twenty-two defendants, it was stated that the summonses had all been issued; that service had been effected, but that there was no appearance.

His Lordship made an order allowing the suits to be withdrawn, with liberty to the plaintiffs to bring fresh suits in the same matters.

MR. HORMUSJEE BAPOOJEE VICCAJEE'S RESIGNATION.

To the Worshipful Bench of Justices, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg respectfully to lay before you the following facts connected with the resignation of my appointment and subsequent withdrawal of the same, in the earnest hope that your Worshipful Bench will kindly redress the wrong that has been done me in the matter.

2. On Saturday the 25th May last Mr. Hope, the late Municipal Commissioner, sent for me to his bungalow, and when I arrived there enquired of me whether it was true I was mixed up with any of Mr. Crawford's debts. I replied that I had merely stood security for him for a small sum a few days before he left for England. Mr. Hope then asked me to put my statement down on paper, which I did. Previous to this interview Mr. Hope had harrassed me with suggestions that I should resign my appointment simply because I found it impossible to carry out the system of collection ordered by him in my department and he soon increased the pressure to such a fearful extent, that at last under this compulsion I gave him my resignation, which I withdrew the day after.

3. It is quite true that I stood security for Mr. Crawford for Rs. 10,000; but, gentlemen, I only did so about ten days previous to his departure for England, when he was very ill. Having never at any period with this exception had any money transaction with Mr. Crawford, and having faithfully and honestly for nine years under Government and seven years in the Municipality performed my duties as records of the departments will prove, I appeal to you, gentlemen, whether it is just that I should have been compelled to resign my appointment on this ground.

4. No report, as far as I am aware, has been made to you upon this subject either by Messrs. Hope or Peile. My salary was twice over reduced by Mr. Hope without any reason, and I was constantly harrassed and worried by him, and at last called upon to resign my appointment and with it my means of living, for simply doing a friendly act to Mr. Crawford on the eve of his departure. I am obliged to lay these facts before you in the earnest hope that you will kindly take my case into consideration and direct Mr. Peile to allow me to rejoin my appointment, or to provide me with some other of equal emoluments.

5. I ought perhaps to mention, for the information of the Justices, that I had previously made satisfactory arrangements with Mr. Crawford's creditor so as not to be under any anxiety or pressure as regards the liquidation of the debt.

6. Mr. Hope himself reduced my pay Rs. 250 a month without a thought that he would impair my efficiency by doing so, but requested me to resign my office the moment he discovered that by my friendly act to Mr. Crawford I had to set aside a part of my salary to pay the liability.—I have, &c.

Bombay, 17th June 1872. H. B. VICCAJEE.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

June.	Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky clouded=8	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations.								Wind.	
	In.	O	O	O						
10	29·631	86·7	81·0	79·2	·786	4·5	91·2	83·6	WNW, NNW, NE, WNW, NW, W, SE.	290
11	29·605	85·7	80·2	78·4	·795	5·0	93·4	80·3	W, WSW, W, NE, E, SE.	261
12	29·582	84·9	80·0	78·4	·809	6·7	90·9	80·0	ESE, ENE, SSE, SSW, SW, WSW, SSW.	295
13	29·586	85·8	80·6	78·9	·800	6·5	91·9	83·6	SE, S, SSE, WSW, SW, SSW, S, SSE.	592
14	29·606	85·2	79·7	77·9	·793	6·6	89·5	82·0	SSE, SE, SSE, SSW, SW.	416
15	29·598	84·0	79·7	78·3	·834	7·8	89·4	78·5	SW, SSW, E, WSW.	237

	In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the Week...........................	0 72
Registered between 1st January and 9th June..................	0 6
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 16th June......	0 78

A PLUCKY ENGLISH ENGINE DRIVER.—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of April 8 says:—The Pennsylvania Railroad, near Houston's station, was the scene of an accident of a rather peculiar nature on last Friday. What in railroad parlance is termed "an oil wreck" occurred near the point named, by which an entire oil train was more or less damaged. Mr. Robert Liggett, the conductor of the train, fearing that the oil which was leaking upon the track might be set on fire by some passing train, righted nine cars on the rails and proceeded with them in the direction of Ice Mountain siding. He had gone but a short distance when he discovered that the third car from the engine was on fire. At great personal risk Mr. Liggett made his way, almost through the burning oil, to the coupling, and there took out the pin, and, leaving the other seven cars on the track, made quick time with the burning cars as far as the siding, three miles distant, where he left them thus saving the main track from catching fire. The run to this point is spoken of by railroad men as something in the heroic line not often attempted. The flames from the burning car, we are informed, rolled up far above the treetops, and when an oil barrel would explode the burning contents shot in all directions, the cap of the engine not being allowed to escape the dangerous element. When the siding was reached and an attempt was made to back the cars upon it, the engine had to be run over the burning oil which was on the track. The siding was down a steep grade, in the direction of the large lumber manufactory of Mr. R. H. Brown. Mr. Liggett, knowing what a terrible loss would ensue were the burning cars allowed to descend the grade with the brakes off, bravely determined to board with the car and use his best endeavours to check up. This he did, and amid the smoke and flame he stood at the brake until the great heat caused the brake rod to snap asunder. Fortunately, Mr. Liggett, anticipating such an event, had despatched one of the train men ahead of the burning cars with instructions to place a heavy log upon the track. This was accomplished just in time to prevent a great loss of property.

JUDGMENT ACCORDING TO AN AWARD.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs Leathes and Crawford, applied to Mr. Justice Green for judgment according to the terms of an award made in the case of John Morton Drennan and Co. v. C. D. Leggatt and Co.

Mr. Farran, on behalf of the defendants, said the award was dated the 15th April last and was filed in the office of the Prothonotary on the 23rd April. The learned counsel produced a certificate from the Prothonotary, certifying that the award had been filed in his office, and that no application had been made to the Court to set it aside. A judge's order, directing that the award be filed and that a copy of the order be immediately served on the plaintiffs or their attorneys, was also put in. It appears that the matters in dispute between the parties were, with their consent, referred by the High Court to the Arbitrament of Mr. James Macalister, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co., merchants, as sole arbitrator, so that he should publish his award in one calendar month from the date of the order, with liberty to him to enlarge the time for another month. His award was to be conclusive and binding upon the parties; and it was further ordered that the costs of the suit and of the reference and award should be in his discretion. In pursuance of that order, Mr. Macalister enlarged the time for making the award until the 15th April 1872. It was made on that date; and found that the defendants were in no way indebted to the plaintiffs, directing that plaintiffs should pay all costs of and incidental to the suit and reference, and also Rs. 350, the costs of the award.

His Lordship gave judgment in terms of the award. Costs of this application also to be paid by plaintiffs.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A PARSEE LANDING CONTRACTOR.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. John Connon, Senior Magistrate, Dorabjee Pallonjee, landing contractor in the employ of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., merchants, was placed at the bar, and charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of 62½ tons of coal, belonging to the owners of the ship Scanderia, of which Messrs. Nicol and Co. are the agents.

Mr. Langley (Rimington, Hore and Langley,) conducted the prosecution; Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) defended the accused.

Mr. Maxwell, on being re-sworn, further stated—The prisoner at the bar, Dorabjee Pallonjee, is the person against whom the aforesaid information was laid by me on the 12th inst. (We have already published the information.) I wish to say that the amount of coal charged to have been wrongfully appropriated is 62½ tons, not 54 as originally stated. I know prisoner. He was employed by our firm to land cargo. The steam-ship Scanderia arrived here in March last to our consignment. The cargo was Ryehope Hartley coal. Prisoner represented himself to have landed from this ship for us 822 tons. This is the receipt which he gave us. (Receipt produced in Court.) Our agreement with prisoner, which was verbal, was to land, stack, and deliver the coals for one rupee a ton, and to guarantee the outturn of the weight delivered. By weight I mean that prisoner guaranteed as he acknowledged to have been delivered to himself. There was no agreement between my firm and prisoner as to any surplus delivery. He was bound by this verbal understanding to supplement any short delivery. As agents for the owners of the Scanderia our duty was to sell the cargo to the best advantage. The delivery orders to prisoner would be signed by me or another partner at the house, or by one authorised to sign for the firm. Up to this month of June I had no reason to suspect the prisoner. From information which I received on Tuesday, the 11th of this month, I was induced to suspect that he (the prisoner) had delivered a quantity of coal, a portion of the Scanderia's cargo, over and above the quantity shown in the receipt. I have seen prisoner since—on the 12th. I asked him why he had made away with those coals. He stated that this coal being overplus he was entitled to take it on his own account. This conversation between prisoner and me was in the English language. He stated that having paid for short weight on previous occasions he was entitled to take this surplus to make up his loss on previous occasions. Afterwards I told him that I would put the case into the hands of our lawyers.

Dr. Dallas reserved the cross-examination of the prosecutor.

Mr. Henry Mortimer Corke said—I am a clerk in the Shipping Department of the office of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., merchants. I had to keep this book concerning the inward cargo of the ship Scanderia. The entries pointed out to me are in my handwriting. They relate to the cargo of the ship Scanderia. The 822 tons mentioned on the right hand corner are the quantity landed at the bunder. I don't know what bunder. Next below is mentioned 1.342 tons. They were delivered to the screw steamer Killarney. There were delivered at the bunder 822 tons. These two items together make up the cargo of the Scanderia as I know. The entries in this book were made by me from time to time. It records the weight of coals sold and disposed of. The last order for delivery of coals ex Scanderia was for 12 tons to be delivered to one Dorabjee Nowrojee. I dont know what he is. He brought me enough money for twelve tons ex Scanderia, which made up the total 822 tons. At the last time the order was granted for twelve tons prisoner told me he had about 25 tons on the bunder from the ships Scanderia and Clarinda. The order for those 12 tons was given this month and I received the money for the same. When the money was paid to me for those 12 tons prisoner was present.

Dr Dallas reserved cross-examination of the witness.

At this stage of the proceedings the magistrate adjourned the case for further inquiry till Monday next. The prisoner was admitted to bail as before.

NEWS FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

THERE has been much fever of a bad type both in Bushire and its suburbs, causing numerous deaths.

The harvest has been collected, and rates of grain are lower than had been expected. But the traders seem to have taken to purchasing and storing in the country, as sufficient quantities do not find their way to Bushire.

Although rates of labour have been reduced, a large number of labourers still come to the Relief Committee for employment, as also many women and children.

The inmates of the Infirmary and Orphanage look healthier, and it is hoped will soon be able to go out to labour.

(Sd.) LEWIS PELLY, Colonel.
British Resid., H. B. M.'s Pol Resident, Persian Gulf,
Bushire, 1st June 1872.

ADEN NEWS.

FROM 30TH MAY TO 5TH JUNE 1872.

THERE is no news of interest to communicate from the interior. Rain has fallen heavily in the hill districts, and the water-courses leading to the plains have been in many cases flooded.

The Russian Government corvette Abreck arrived here from Marseilles on the 2nd instant, and left for the Saghalien river on the 4th.

H. M. S. Bullfinch arrived here from the Persian Gulf yesterday.

(Sd.) C. W. TREMENHEERE,
Major-General, Resident.

RATHER PERSONAL.—Doggy Man (ingratiating himself): "Want to buy a nice puppy, my noble capting? Quite a *companion* for a gent like you, sir."—*Judy.*

WHY has the "Claimant" made so little progress in establishing his identity? Because he got On-slow from the beginning.—*Hornet.*

"YOUR colours are beautiful," said a deeply rouged lady to a portrait painter. "Yes," answered he, "your ladyship and I deal at the same shop."

RESULTS of a revival at Elmwood, Ill., are computed at five conversions, sixty-three bad colds, and one hundred and twenty-three flirtations.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.—A paper was read at the meeting of the Society of Arts recently, by Mr. Highton, M.A., upon telegraphy without insulation as a cheap means of international communication. Mr. Highton said that, though the idea had been pronounced on all hands to be entirely visionary and impossible, he had been for many years convinced of the possibility of telegraphing for long distances without insulation, or with wires very imperfectly insulated, though till lately he had not had leisure and opportunity to try sufficient experiments bearing upon the subject. He, however, lately made experiments with uninsulated wires in the Thames and in Wimbledon Lake, and found that he could without difficulty exceed the limits mentioned as the utmost length through which it was possible to succeed. The water itself was so perfect an insulator for electricity of low tension that wires charged with electricity retained the charge with the utmost obstinacy. He had constructed an artificial line with plates of copper in liquids acting at once as faults and condensers, to learn how far the principle of non-insolation could be carried, and he was satisfied that, though there were difficulties in very long lengths absolutely uninsulated, yet it was feasible to telegraph even across the Atlantic with an insulation even amounting to a single unit, instead of the 170,000 units of the present cables. There were three methods of telegraphing without insulation; one, only practicable, for short distances; a second, which would be found the most practicable; and a third, in which, however, several difficulties presented themselves. The second plan, which was the most important and the most feasible, was to throw across the sea two wires, kept from metallic contact with each other, and then working with that portion of the current which preferred to pass through the metallic circuit instead of passing across the liquid conductor. Currents of low tension from large surfaces were to be used, and it was astonishing how large a portion of the current would pass through a metallic circuit in preference to crossing the water. The arrangement of the battery must be varied according to the amount of insulation given to the wire and the position of the principal faults. By using a wholly metallic circuit all the effects of earth currents were escaped, which otherwise would cause considerable inconvenience. The third method was to throw a single wire, imperfectly insulated, across the sea, to place at the opposite end a very large earth plate, and possibly (to diminish the resistance) to place it in a salt pond of water, kept hot by artificial means. The lecturer, after explaining away that bugbear to submarine telegraphists electro-static induction, or the Leyden-jar action, proceeded to demonstrate his theories by means of some highly-interesting experiments. For this purpose he used the gold-leaf instrument, a machine of great delicacy, adapted by him for telegraphic purposes twenty-six years ago. A discussion followed, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Highton for his able and interesting lecture.

INDIAN ITEMS.

LUNATIC ASYLUM AT CALICUT.—The Government have established a lunatic asylum at Calicut.

MEMORIAL OF THE LATE MR. BREEKS.—We are glad to observe that a movement is on foot to perpetuate the memory of the late Commissioner. Notices have been issued calling a public meeting of those residing in the several stations on the Neilgherries, on Saturday next at Mr. Misquith's rooms. The Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot has kindly consented to preside at the meeting.—*South of India Observer*, June 13.

THE MONSOON AT OOTACAMUND.—The South-West Monsoon gave us unmistakeable signs of its arrival yesterday, about mid-day; towards the latter part of the day, however, it cleared. The advanced guard having passed, we are now on the look-out for the main body, and from certain indications in the south-west, we conclude it is not far distant.—*Ibid.*

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.—The Hon. J. D. Sim, C. S. I., left Madras for Ootacamund yesterday evening. The Hon. A. J. Arbuthnot, C. S. I., who proceeded there last week to attend Mr. Breeks's funeral, has remained at Coonoor.—*Madras Mail*, June 15.

MR. C. E. GOVER.—The Government, we learn, on the retirement of Mr. J. C. Loch, the late Acting President, nominated Mr. C. E. Gover as his successor, until the return of Colonel C. A. Denison, which is expected in September; but the Board of Revenue, on being referred to, informed the Government that they could not spare Mr. Gover, who is busily engaged on the Madras Census, or satisfactorily replace him. The Government thereupon deemed it inadvisable to carry out their original intention, which however marks the high opinion they entertain of Mr. Gover's services to the Municipality.—*Ibid.*

WE believe that Colonel Tyrwhitt, Superintendent Thur and Parkur Districts, will proceed shortly on a furlough to Europe.—*Sindian*, June 12.

THE INUNDATION OF THE INDUS.—The river is rising rapidly at Sukkur, and we dare state that we shall have heavy inundations this year. The gauge at *Bhoong Bharra*, the surest one for showing the state of the Indus, has, apparently, exemplified sufficiently that the river's rise will be rapid and destructive.—*Ibid.*

A WAHABEE SYUD AT KURRACHEE.—The attention of the police is called to a Wahabee Syud who has lately made his appearance in Kurrachee, and who, on Sunday last, strolled into a garden attached to a Parsi pleasure house; his presence there had the effect of making the inmates of the house beat a precipitate exit. From what we learn the man is a rather dangerous character, one true to the traditionary instincts of his race, who has been heard to express his intention of shedding "Kaffir" blood. It would be advisable to hunt the fellow up, and put it out of his power to do mischief.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND.—Mr. West, the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, attended Court last Monday, the day following his arrival, he being anxious to dispose of cases requiring immediate adjustment. A deputation of the pleaders waited on him, to express the gratification and pleasure they felt at having Mr. West presiding again on the bench of the Sudder Court of the province. The return to Sind of Mr. Raymond West, and the resumption by him of the duties of Judicial Commissioner in the province duties which he discharged so ably and so satisfactorily a few years ago, are incidents which have occurred within the last few days, and it affords us more than ordinary satisfaction and pleasure in chronicling them. Mr. West has earned golden opinions in Kurrachee, as he has throughout the province, as an able, a painstaking, and an accomplished judge he has few his equals, certainly none his superiors, so far as the generality of Mofussil judges go. The people of Sind may well congratulate themselves on again having Mr. West among them.—*Ibid.*

EPIDEMICS AT DACCA.—Cholera and dengue have made their appearance here in real earnest. On the 10th, one of the inmates of the jail was attacked with *dengue*: We expect it will spread rapidly amongst the prisoners. It is fortunate for the jail authorities that it is almost an impossibility for the six hundred to be simultaneously attacked.—*Bengal Times.*

THE COMMISSIONERSHIP OF DACCA.—It is rumoured that Sir W. Herschel, Commissioner of Dacca, will officiate for three months as Commissioner of Darjeeling. As a matter of course, Mr. Abercrombie will continue to officiate as Commissioner of Dacca. During the short time Mr. Abercrombie has acted as our Commissioner, he has won the confidence of all classes of the community by the manner in which his manifold duties have been discharged, and he has succeeded by dint of more than ordinary ability and perseverance in reducing the chaos of his office to a very creditable state of regularity and order. We feel assured that the Government can no longer overlook Mr. Abercrombie's claims to the next Commissionership which falls vacant.—*Bengal Times.*

THE SANTHAL MAHAJANS.—The fears which we ventured to express some weeks ago in regard to the Santhal Parganas are, we understand, in a fair way to be realized. The *mahajans* over a large tract of country have positively refused to make any advances this year, and the Santhals are already on the verge of starvation. The Government has refused to take the place of the *mahajan*, but instructions have been issued, it is said, to employ on relief work any Santhals who may be actually starving. We have some difficulty in believing this last statement, for, if true, it would argue a most extraordinary inability to appreciate the gravity of the present crisis. The *mohwa* blossom, which is all the Santhals have left to subsist on, cannot last much longer, and they are hardly the men to sit still and watch their children die of hunger without a single effort to save them, though it may be an insane one.—*Englishman.*

A NICE POINT OF LAW DEFINITIVELY SETTLED.—In the case of an accused person who has been deaf and dumb from his birth, the Civil Surgeon, after examining him in hospital and seeing him in Court, deposed as follows: "I think he is of sound mind, but decidedly incapable of making his defence." The magistrate thereupon enquired of the Government as to what course he was to pursue, and the Government under date the 17th ultimo, observe that there is no room for any doubt. It was explained to all magistrates by the Advocate General in the proceedings of Government, 23rd November 1866, that the issue in these cases of deaf mutes is, whether the prisoner is of sufficient intellect to comprehend the proceedings against him, and further is able properly to make his defence. If not he *must be found of unsound mind.* Here, it being clearly established that the prisoner is 'incapable of making his defence,' the medical officer's belief that he is, notwithstanding, of 'sound mind,' must be disregarded, as opposed to an incontestible presumption of the law."—*Madras Standard.*

THE LATE M. BONTEMPS.—A telegram from France has conveyed to the inhabitants of Pondicherry the sad tidings of the death of their late Governor, Monsieur Bontemps. His Excellency assumed the functions of Governor-General of the French establishments in India, in succession to M. D'Ubraye, in 1863. He was a godson of Napoleon III, and he rose, after a long series of years, from the lowest to the highest position in the French Marine department. Monsieur Bontemps felt very deeply the downfall of his Imperial god-father and patron, and on the 30th May last, after a tenure of office about eight years, he bade farewell for ever to the shores of India. He visited Madras on two occasions, the last being when the Duke of Edinburgh was in this city. He was a man of an amiable disposition and courtly demeanour, but it can hardly be said that he was a popular governor, for the people of Pondicherry [illegible] or wrongly, entertained the belief that he [illegible] enced by personal partialities in the disposal [illegible] patronage as one in his position was com[illegible] dispense.—*Madras Standard.*

A GENERAL WANT IN INDIA—A BUILDING SO[illegible] We often hear complaints about the high [illegible] houses in Madras, and of the bad treatment that tenants often receive at the hands of landlords. We do not see why the latter should be badly treated, for they pay rent enough in all conscience. If a tenant in Madras lives in a house for eight or ten years, he pays the full value of the house, while in England he would have to live in it thirty years. This is a difference with a vengeance! House property must be the best paying in this place, and must beat trade or Government paper altogether. But is there no remedy? Must we always submit to pay this high rent? In England a remedy would soon be found, and that would be a building society. New houses would be built and the rents would soon [illegible] brought down. Why is not something of the [illegible] tried in Madras? We think a society of this [illegible] would pay. The fact is that while the E[illegible] East Indian populations of Madras [illegible] houses have not increased in [illegible] consequently the supp[illegible] demand and th[illegible] is quite [illegible]

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THE MADRAS BOAT CLUB.

THIS Club held their annual general meeting on the 30th ultimo, when the committee's report was read and adopted, and the office-bearers for the ensuing year were elected; Mr. J. Grose, C. S., being made president; Mr. Turnbull, captain; Mr. Hanna, honorary secretary; and Captain Walter Campbell, Mr. Strange, Mr. Symons, and Mr. G. F. Pater, members of committee. The income of the Club during the past year was a little over Rs. 1,500, the expenditure about the same, and there was a respectable balance in hand on the 1st May, up to which period the accounts were balanced. On the 1st June 1871 there were 20 rowing members and 17 non-rowing members in the Club. At the same date in the present year there were 21 rowing and 27 non-rowing members. Of course several members have been compelled to sever their connection with the Club, owing to circumstances over which they have no control—to wit, absence from Madras on official duty elsewhere,—but 23 new men have come to the front to supply the vacancies. The Club have now three four-oared boats, two pairs, one "tub," (of course not a bathing one) and one sculling boat, all in first-rate order. One four-oared boat was sold to the Bangalore Boat Club during the year, and we may possibly expect to hear of a crew from that quarter at the next regatta. A new racing four has been ordered from Messrs. Salter, of Oxford, and is shortly expected in Madras. The committee regret that they "cannot congratulate the Club on any marked improvement in rowing. Members have not, as a rule, come to the river with any regularity, and there has been little or no coaching, the want of which is apparent in the form and style of almost every member of the Club." The apathy of the rowing members is, however, satisfactorily explained by the state of the Cooum, which was decidedly not inviting. The Madras Boat Club has already promised to pay a return visit to Poona in September next, when the regatta is held. Some valuable prizes are offered for competition, and doubtless the representatives of the Bombay and Kirkee Boat Clubs, if not of the Calcutta Club, will put in an appearance on this occasion. Poona boasts of a fine sheet of water, and the climate there in September is very cool and enjoyable. It is most likely therefore that there will be plenty of rowing men ready to contend for the prizes, and plenty of visitors there to watch the sports. We see that the committee have had under consideration the propriety of establishing a grand Challenge Cup for all India, and are in correspondence with other Clubs on the same subject. Doubtless such a prize would be an encouragement to Rowing Clubs, and would thus do something towards popularising a fine healthy exercise in India. For many reasons therefore we wish the committee success in their endeavour to establish a Challenge Cup which would be open to all comers.—*Madras Mail.*

SERIOUS RIOT NEAR DACCA.

THE *Bengal Times* says—For some time past a dispute has been going on between Mr. J. P. Wise and the tenants residing on a large tract of his *zemindaree* known as Jowar Noynabad. The facts are very simple. An increase of rent was demanded from the one side and steadily refused by the other. At length a compromise was effected, but on the ryots becoming aware that a sale of his estates was meditated by their landlord, they determined to set at nought their agreement, and form a sort of defensive and aggressive union to promote their interests. It soon became apparent that a breach of the peace was likely to take place, and recognizances were taken from both sides by the magistrate of the district. Mr. Gray, Mr. Wise's agent, appears to have behaved in the matter with the most praiseworthy moderation, and instead of sending out a force of lattials to defend his property and promote his views, at once sought the aid of the police. At his request a force was sent to the spot, and the officers under the command of a head-constable were stationed at a village named Changa Kandi, somewhere about twenty miles north-east of Dacca. Mr. Gray then took the proper steps to enforce his claims by suits under Act VIII. in the Civil Courts. Unfortunately for Mr. Gray, the disaffected ryots mostly belonged to a religious sect known as the Ferazis, who possess a wonderful power and system of combination, and are at the same time imbued with the strongest feelings of hate and animosity towards the object of their dislike. The followers of this sect are spread over the greater part of Eastern Bengal, and have already attracted the serious attention of Government by their proceedings in the adjacent districts of Backergunge and Fureedpore. These men came to the determination of resisting not only Mr. Wise, but the police, by armed force, and an opportunity was soon afforded for them to carry out their intention. Preparatory to bringing the civil suits, Mr. Wise's sircar, one Hari Sirdar, proceeded a few days ago to collect rent from those ryots who were willing to pay, and was at once set upon by the malcontents. The police succeeded in arresting a few of the rioters and confined them in the Changa Kandi cutcherry. A large force was soon collected by the ryots, numbering, it is said, nearly a thousand men. The cutcherry was attacked, the police severely beaten, and several of Mr. Wise's men taken away by the rioters, and amongst them Hari Sirdar, who was terribly wounded and has never since been heard of. Mr. Wise's munshi, one Moinuddeen, was killed, his skull being literally reduced to fragments, and it is feared Hari Sirdar and others have shared his fate. The rioters then retreated with little or no loss. On the news of the affray reaching Dacca, our able and energetic magistrate, Mr. D. R. Lyall, at once set out for the village, and reached it a short time after the affray. He found several of the wounded men in the house, and was able to procure the surrender of several others. As he was unaccompanied by a police force, and the constables on the spot had been put so decidedly *hors de combat*, Mr. Lyall very prudently refrained from attempting the arrest of the large body of rioters, but returned at once to Dacca, from which place he despatched a large number of police constables with an inspector to effect their capture. We sincerely hope soon to hear that this has been done, and that a swift and severe punishment will be meted out.

ANGLO-INDIAN SOCIETY.

(*Madras Athenæum*, June 14.)

IF Mr. Home, the spiritualist, or any of his faithful followers who may happen to reside in India, would so far favour us as to produce in our midst a *bona fide* specimen of the Indian Civilian of fifty years ago, we should like to ask the venerable old gentleman a few questions. Our first request would be that he would look about him and take stock of our social life. With his powers of clairvoyance, he would probably manage to accomplish this feat in a couple of seconds or so. This would allow him ample time both for the Presidency and the Mofussil. We would then ask him to call to mind the manners and customs of Englishmen and Englishwomen in India, as they existed when he was in the flesh, half a century ago. With an apology for detaining our spiritual visitor for so long a time in this sublunary sphere, our third and last request would be that he would compare these two views of Anglo-Indian life, and favour us with the result of the comparison.

As, however, our lamentable want of faith in spiritualisms, precludes the hope that we shall ever be thus favoured, we must content ourselves with drawing upon the imagination, and picturing to ourselves what the old gentleman would say. One of the first points of the comparison would probably have reference to the subject of dress. We know not how such spiritual beings are clad in their present place of abode, but we fancy that if the visitor in question should happen to make his appearance amongst us in full evening dress, at that particularly cheerful moment when the gentlemen have just joined the ladies on a "party" night, he would rub his eyes and wonder whether after all he had not dropped upon the wrong place. Costumes of satin and broadcloth—heavy, hot and uncomfortable—would lead him to doubt whether he had really alighted upon a spot only a few degrees north of the line. And when he had at length satisfied himself that after all he had not made a mistake, we can imagine him saying (if the refinement of his spiritual nature would allow him to use such strong words) "Idiots! What do they dress like that for? It wasn't so in my time. *We* made ourselves comfortable and enjoyed our evenings. Why, everybody must be in torture wishing only that the evening would come to an end to enable them to throw off those uncomfortable clothes. There is not a man here, I wager, who is not longing for shirt sleeves, slippers, and cheroots. Presence of ladies, indeed! Ladies or no ladies, I would not put up with it. White and light clothing not 'the thing' for the evening, forsooth; I always thought whiteness was the emblem of innocency. Give me the good old times of white jackets and trousers! The women, too, with their silks, satins and moire antiques, all made heavier and hotter by frills, flowers and finery!—even those who have had sense enough to wear muslins have had them made up skirt over skirt, and puff on puff, till they are nearly as bad as the others! Well, it's true we hadn't many ladies out here in my time, but, 'pon my word, the few we had possessed more sense, so far as regards clothing themselves, than all these put together." Exit old gentleman in a great rage, vainly endeavouring to fan himself with his coat tails. A testy old man, no doubt, but one who talks a good deal of practical common sense, for all that. The truth is that in matters of dress, we are getting painfully formal out here in India. A presidency town is fast becoming as much a part of England as Brighton is of London. Facilities of locomotion, and "monthly supplies of the latest novelties in dress" have converted us into fashionable people. People returning home from India need no longer fear being laughed at upon landing, on account of their dress being old-fashioned, unless indeed they are behind the [illegible] in India itself. This is all very well, but the fact [illegible] seven out of ten of us "male creatures" do not [illegible] fashionably dressed. We would prefer that [illegible] to be fas[illegible] in a scorching country like India, the standard of dre[illegible] cold clime like England. We should not be that of [illegible] the energy to be always in [illegible] have neither the time nor [illegible] "town" rig and infinitely prefer the "free and easy" life of the country. Granted that a man's *morale* is greatly affected by his dress, we still fail to see that morality of a higher stamp resides in the use of a chimney-pot hat, than can ever be acquired by wearing a soft and comfortable "wideawake" or any other head covering that harmonizes with comfort rather than with respectability. Dress well by all means, but dress suitably, remembering that the idea of a well dressed man includes the idea of suitability, both as regards climate and other surrounding circumstances.

We think, too, that the old gentleman whom we have invoked, would be likely to take exception to some of the amusements of the present Anglo-Indian population, especially to those which involve late hours. And his objections to these would be none the less valid, because he forgets to recount how he himself used to keep very late, or rather early, hours in the pursuit of amusements of more doubtful propriety than those followed now-a-days. Two blacks do not make one white, so we may profitably listen to the old gentleman's advice, which indeed derives greater value from the fact that it is drawn from his own sad experience. We may imagine him taking his granddaughter to task on the subject of Balls. "If you want to keep your health and good looks in India, my dear, you must keep good hours and avoid dancing. It is bad enough in England where you have a good climate to repair the damage you do to your constitution by heating and exciting yourself and then going home in the chill night air, insufficiently clothed. But in India, it is worse. And many of you girls burn the candle at both ends. After sitting up dancing till one or two in the morning, you go to bed worn out, and ought at least to have eight hours rest to refresh your body and calm you down. Instead of that, I hear that many of you are up again at gunfire and off for a ride, guarded by a charming gentleman escort. And this goes on with more or less frequency throughout 'the season.' Mark my words, child, you can't go on like this for long, so you had better draw in while there is time. If you don't, some of these days you will wish you had listened to your poor old grandfather." Exit old gentleman in that self-satisfied frame of mind which is universally produced by "lecturing" one's fellow-creatures. But the old man is right, nevertheless, and it would be well for the future health and happiness of some of our fair friends if they would lay his remarks to heart. Dance if you will, but dance at proper times, and do not rob the "drowsy god" of his due, for he is swift to take vengeance for every infringement of his rights.

Another point which would come under our friend's notice, would be our eating and drinking, though in this respect we do not think he would have much to charge us with,—indeed he would be very blind if he did not see a vast change for the better now-a-days, compared with the time when he thought nothing of his two bottles after dinner. He might, however, take exception to one little thing, and in doing so he would probably be joined by many other true Britons. We mean the abolition of beer from our dinner tables to such an extent as almost to make it seem a sin to ask for it, for ask for it you must, if you want it—it is seldom offered. Why should the good old drink, which made men of our fathers and grandfathers, be regarded as almost vulgar in the present day? Hock and champagne are all very well, but here in India we want a "tall" drink, and think ourselves badly used if we do not get it. At least, most of us do.

There are other topics on which our imaginary spiritual visitor could probably give us the benefit of his experience. For the present, however, it will be sufficient if we read, mark, learn and digest what he has already told us. There is a tendency on our part to glide unconsciously into new customs both bad and good. Sometimes we scarcely know we have adopted them till we find ourselves accustomed to them. For many reasons, therefore, it is well now and then to halt in the march of progress, and take social stock of ourselves and our surroundings.

DANGER FROM LIGHTNING.

WE have mentioned one precautionary measure adopted by the ancients. The notion that lightning does not penetrate the earth to any considerable depth was in ancient times a wide-spread one. It is still prevalent in China and Japan. The Emperors of Japan, according to Kæmpfer, retire during thunderstorms into a grotto, over which a cistern of water has been placed. The water may be designed to extinguish fire produced by the lightning; but more probably it is intended as an additional protection from electrical effects. Water is so excellent a conductor of electricity, that, under certain circumstances, a sheet of water affords almost complete protection to whatever may be below; but this does not prevent fish from being killed by lightning, as Arago has pointed out. In the year 1670 lightning fell on the Lake of Zirknitz, and killed all the fish in it, so that the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were enabled to fill twenty-eight carts with the dead fish found floating on the surface of the lake. That mere depth is no protection is well shown by the fact that those singular vitreous tubes, called fulgurites, which are known to be caused by the action of lightning, often penetrate the ground to a depth of thirty or forty feet. And instances have been known in which lightning has ascended from the ground to the storm-cloud, instead of following the reverse course. From what depth these ascending lightnings spring, it is impossible to say. Still we can scarcely doubt that a place underground, or near the ground, is somewhat safer than a place several storeys above the ground floor. Another remarkable opinion of the ancients was the belief that the skins of seals or of snakes afford protection against lightning. The Emperor Augustus, before mentioned, used to wear seal-skin dresses, under the impression that he derived safety from them. Seal skin tents were also used by the Romans as a refuge for timid persons during severe thunder-storms. In the Cevennes, Arago tells us, the shepherds are still in the habit of collecting the cast-off skins of snakes. They twist them round their hats, under the belief that they thereby secure themselves against the effects of lightning. Whether there is any real ground for this belief in the protecting effects due to seal-skins and snake-skins, is not known; but there can be no doubt that the material and colour of clothing are not without their importance. When the church of Chateauneuf-les-Moutiers was struck by lightning during divine service, two of the officiating priests were severely injured, while a third escaped—who alone wore vestments ornamented with silk. In the same explosion, nine persons were killed, and upwards of eighty injured. But it is noteworthy that several dogs were present in the church, *all of which were killed*. It has also been observed that dark-coloured animals are more liable to be struck (other circumstances being the same) than the light-coloured. Nay, more; dappled and piebald animals have been struck; and it has been noticed that, after the stroke, the hair on the lighter parts has come off at the slightest touch, while the hair on the darker parts has not been affected at all. It seems probable, therefore, that silk and felt clothing, and thick black cloth, afford a sort of protection, though not a very trustworthy one, to those who wear them. The notion has long been prevalent that metallic articles should not be worn during a thunderstorm. There can be no doubt that large metallic masses, on or near the person, attract danger. Arago cites a very noteworthy instance of this. On the 21st of July, 1819, while a thunderstorm was in progress, there were assembled twenty prisoners in the great hall of Biberach jail. Amongst them stood their chief, who had been condemned to death, and was chained by the waist. A heavy stroke of lightning fell on the prison, and the chief was killed, while his companions escaped. It is not quite so clear that small metallic articles are sources of danger. The fact that, when persons have been struck, the metallic portions of their attire have been in every case affected by the lightning, affords only a presumption on this point, since it does not follow that these metallic articles have actually attracted the lightning-stroke. Instances in which a metallic object has been struck, while the wearer has escaped, are more to the point, though some will be apt to recognise here a protecting agency rather than the reverse. It is related by Kundmann that a stroke of lightning once struck and *fused* a brass bodkin worn by a young girl to fasten her hair, and that she was not even burned. A lady (Arago tells us) had a bracelet fused from her wrist without suffering any injury. And we frequently see in the newspapers accounts of similar escapes. If it is conceded that in these instances the metal has attracted the lightning, it will, of course, be abundantly clear that it is preferable to remove from the person all metallic objects, such as watches, chains, bracelets, and rings, when a thunderstorm is in progress.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A LUCKY SPECULATION.—The following is from a New York letter to the New Bedford *Mercury*:—I heard the other day of a profitable transaction made by two young Jews, who recently arrived here penniless and almost in rags, which, for shrewdness and success, has seldom been equalled. They were walking about the town looking for employment, when they noticed in the Custom House a quantity of slightly damaged coffee advertised to be sold at auction in a few days. At once forming their plan of operations, they immediately visited various wholesale dealers, and offered to secure them coffee at five per cent. discount. This was accepted, and orders received from reliable firms enough to cover the whole cargo in the Custom House. On the day of the sale these two poverty-stricken Jews were among the crowd of dealers assembled to inspect the various sacks of coffee. When the bidding commenced these two venturesome ones bid very low. The crowd looked at the poor devils once, thinking they wanted a sack or two, let their bid remain good, and it was knocked down to them at an extremely low figure. "How much do you want, more than one sack?" inquired the auctioneer. "The whole cargo, Sir," they quickly replied. There was a general laugh at their audacity, which increased when the auctioneer mockingly asked for their security. But the tables turned, when the poor Jews very quietly drew out orders from leading merchants, whose genuineness could not be denied, and these hour before paupers found themselves possessed of eighty thousand dollars, without expending one cent. to obtain it, or seeing the coffee at all.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—A reference to the unprecedented number of opinions from eminent members of the Faculty who have recorded their emphatic approbation of this Oil, affords the explanation of its great celebrity. The following high testimony is borne by Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Coroner for Central Middlesex:—"I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under Dr. de Jongh's guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

REVIEW.

(*The Intellectual Repository*, April 1872.)

VERSES. By BARZORJI EDALJI MODI, B.A., late Fellow of Elphinstone College, Bombay. 1871.

THIS little work, like the preceding, is not published, but may, we believe, be had of Mr. Speirs, Bloomsbury Street. The author is a Parsee, whose family name Modi (the bread supplier) was bestowed on one of his progenitors for services rendered to the English in one of their straits. Considerable personal intercourse with the almost youthful poet has left a most favourable opinion of his amiability and intelligence. His verses, which most concern the reader, are interesting, not simply for their poetical merit, but as showing the influence of English education and Western ideas on the oriental mind. In one of his poems, "India Three Thousand Years Ago," the author compares the ancient with the present religious state of India:—

> "When Aryans, conscious of one God's control,
> Did ne'er lack-lustre forms of clay admire;
> For them no more the once departed soul
> To earth returned, but found in heaven its lasting goal."

Lamenting over the darkness and superstition of that great race, which flourished before the existence of classic Greece and conquering Rome, and has long survived their decline and fall, he exclaims:—

> "Raise, oh raise this fallen land,—
> Turn the darkness into light,
> Land that in compare should stand
> With the brightest of the bright.
> O, will India rise again!
> Or are Britons come in vain!
> "Just as coral insects rise
> On a dead inactive pile,
> And to mortals' great surprise,
> Lift on high a living isle,
> So will India rise again!
> Britons are not come in vain."

The first, the Hormejee prize poem for 1867, is on the solar system, and not only sings the triumph of science, as exemplified in the triumph of the Copernican system of astronomy over that of the "famed Ptolemy, great sage of ancient times," but lifts the voice of adoration to the Great Author of the universe, but to guess whose order and laws has made a Copernicus and a Newton immortal.

> "Almighty God, Who mak'st the planets shine,
> And all the stars in brilliant splendour dight!
> Resistless power, all-ruling, and divine!
> Thine is the glorious sun so dazzling bright;
> The gentle moon that rules in heaven by night;
> The twinkling clusters of unnumbered stars
> That nightly shed on earth a gleaming light.
> Who can Thy countless benefits rehearse,
> O Architect of the unfathomed universe!

The latest of these poems is an address presented to the Duke of Edinburgh, on his visit to Elphinstone College in March 1870. But we have given enough to enable our readers to judge of the talents of the author, and, what is of much more importance, to bring him and ourselves into a nearer sympathetic relation.

UMBRELLAS.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE greatest revolution of the 18th century took place on the day when Jonas Hanway walked down Fleet-street with an umbrella. The dress, the social tone, the very architecture of the West were modified in a moment. There was no longer any necessity for the heavy porticoes which sheltered a visitor from the rain. Men flung off the cumbrous coats and watchmen's capes which had been their only protection against a shower. Even the shaggy beaver gradually disappeared, and the silk hat weathered storms which at an earlier age in the world's history would have reduced it to a shapeless wreck in 20 minutes. The mere sense that rain was at last beaten, that it was no longer necessary to watch the clouds and tap the barometer before starting for a walk across the fields, gave a new sense of freedom and exhilaration to mankind. Child as it is of the East, the umbrella only found its true realization when it ventured in Jonas Hanway's fist into Fleet-street. The "Lord of a Hundred Umbrellas" is really only the master of as many parasols. The umbrella of the Assyrian King or of the Byzantine Cæsar was a mere appendage of Royal pomp. The Papal umbrella of the present day is the last relic of a time when state had absorbed what was meant for mankind. So long, in fact, as the umbrella lived only in lands of the sun, it missed its vocation; and even now, when the peasant of the Riviera appears with an umbrella, it is with something utterly undeserving of the name. Rain is a phenomenon, and he constructs a phenomenon to shelter him against it, red, vast, and formless. It is hard to believe that the gigantic erection has any kindred with the exquisite little implement which dangles from every lounger's finger in Pall-Mall. In the civilized umbrella, however, the practical plays only a subordinate part. It is far more than a mere protection against a passing shower; it is the symbol of a life, the companion of leisure hours, the index to character. It is impossible to dissociate her umbrella from Mrs. Gamp. There is something in the very bulginess of its vast circuit which marks the monthly nurse. A recent Archbishop of Canterbury used to be famous for walking across Westminsterbridge to the opening of Parliament with a cotton umbrella, and we at once recognize the temper and theology of the man. It is from a sense of this that an ingenious tradesman has just patented a "Clerical Umbrella," whose stout ebony handle and serviceable alpaca marks at a glance the decorous hard-working parson. But a mere glance at an umbrella-stand is enough to show the wonderful diversities of character which can be expressed in this way. We see the dapper little darling with its curious monogram on the top, and know we shall hear all the scandal of town as soon as we enter the drawing-room. The rough horn of another tells us that our solicitor is fussing for us in the study. Its neighbour, unkempt but lovely in its negligence, is the sign of an artist friend whose pictures find no favour with the Academy. The square short umbrella leaning against the wall means "a little bill." When Mr. Sampson Brass is recalling the memories of the departed Quilp, he does not miss the one great symbol of his character—"His wit and humour, his pathos and his umbrella, all come before me like visions of my youth." But if it is this to the world without, it is more than this to its owner. There are few things so companionable as an umbrella. A stick is a shade too light. A dog is a shade too troublesome. A friend walks either too fast or too slow. But an umbrella is just heavy enough to give one the feeling of having something with one, it never bothers, and it always goes one's own pace. It is a prop in the moment of languor when one is forced to make talk in front of Lady Dawdle's garden-chair. It is a toy with which one plays as one flirts with her daughters. It has its peculiarities, its history, its stories of flights and returns, its memories of pleasant little *tete-a-tete* with charming beings who found a shelter in it from showers. There is something human about it which endears it to us. We talk of it to our friends, we discuss its stick and its colour, we make a grievance of it, and write to *The Times* about the harpies who rob us of it at the Academy. There are few hours of loneliness and desertion when a man cannot console himself with his umbrella. It is owing, perhaps, to their late introduction into Europe that men have as yet hardly recognized any distinct or separate property in umbrellas. Like game, they belong to the class of *feræ naturæ*. A faint trace of communism lingers over the stand in the hall. Nobody feels very guilty at taking a "stray" umbrella if it happens to be raining as he leaves his club, or at finding himself walking home with a new umbrella when he was conscious of having left it with an old one. It is amusing to notice the unconcerned curiosity with which the new owner, as he puts his spoil by with his hat and coat, guesses who on earth such a pretty little thing could have belonged to. There is not the least sense of guilt in the question. In common thought the umbrella is gifted with a certain vague personality which is supposed to explain its constant tendency to get stray. A kind of gipsy-like and vagrant nature is assumed to belong to it. It is credited with a volition of its own, and supposed to be in some way itself responsible for its presence in any man's hand but the man who bought it. Its own will brought it to us, and if it happens to be a new one we generally leave it to its own will to take it back again. There are, we believe, persons eccentric enough to return umbrellas but the instances are rare.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF INVASION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—The real scope and object of the remarks which I addressed on Wednesday last (not at my own instance, but on their invitation) to the United Service Institution appear (owing to the necessarily imperfect report of the proceedings) to have been misapprehended. I did not assume to affirm any propositions on matters of which I know, and pretend to know, nothing. I simply propounded to the scientific branches of both professions certain questions, the solution of which appeared to me to have a material bearing on the question of our naval and military establishments.

The problem I propounded was as follows:—Given a country separated by 300 miles of sea from the supposed invaders, and defended by a fleet of ironclads 50 in number (the force of which is stated), and by a land force composed as follows—30,000 infantry of the line, with reserves, 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 Engineers, and 50 batteries of 300 guns, what is the force which must be provided to undertake an invasion of such a country with a reasonable probability of success? The three elements of the problem—and after all war is now become a scientific problem—seem to be as follows:—1, The flotilla necessary for embarkation; 2, the process of crossing in the presence of a hostile fleet; 3, the process of disembarkation in the presence of a hostile army. My opinions on such a subject are worth nothing, but the judgment which I hope may be elicited by the discussion of it in the United Service Institution will be of great value. The first question, which involves the embarkation and transport necessary, is, probably, the least important, and that most easily overcome. I have little doubt that I have over-estimated the actual amount of the difficulty. Nevertheless, it is a material question, and one very easy, I should imagine, of a scientific solution.

I see one of your correspondents imagines that I put the French transports in the Crimea at 280—that is a mistake. I gave the figures accurately from Bazancourt's work. The French and the Turks together employed 130 vessels, of which the greater were men-of-war. They took no cavalry, no land transports, and an insufficient number of horses for ten batteries. I did not pretend to give the details of the English transport. The gross figure of 400 (which I borrowed from the *Annual Register*) is no doubt largely in excess, and probably really represented the old number of vessels employed by the three Powers. But if the Allies had felt obliged to carry 10,000 cavalry instead of 1,000, and 50 batteries instead of 20, what additional transport would they have required? It must also be recollected that as the operations were always intended to be carried on within a few miles of the shore the question of land transport was comparatively immaterial. These are, no doubt, points which will be satisfactorily cleared up at the next discussion.

The shipping of infantry is a comparatively easy matter. Not so that of cavalry, artillery, and land transport. The difficulty of transport will therefore vary directly as the amount of the latter forces. The question I ask, therefore, is this—could an invading army land safely without a force of cavalry and artillery ready for immediate action equal to that which it would have to meet? Could an army greatly inferior in their arms leave the beach at all, even supposing its sea communications to be secured? Now the force of cavalry in England I find at present to be 13,600 men and 7,600 horses. I assume, therefore, that the cavalry might be put at 10,000 sabres; our field guns are 336; horse artillery, 3,000 men and 2,000 horses; and foot artillery, 15,000 men and 4,000 horses. I assume, then, 50 batteries of 300 guns, with 8,000 men and 5,000 horses. Could an enemy afford to bring less, and, if so, how could they advance? But if they brought as many, what transport would they require? In other words, putting all else out of consideration, what transport is necessary for 10,000 cavalry, and 300 guns requiring 5,000 horses? And what would be the time requisite for their disembarkation? To this must be added the number of horses requisite to mobilize the mass of an army of 30,000 infantry, with its stores, ammunition, ambulance, and camp followers, and with it to march inland. What figure shall I give for this? Is 5,000 horses too much? If not, we have 20,000 horses and 300 guns to be shipped and landed. In the discussion at the Institution it was stated that the French *traget* to Civata Vecchia took 10 days, and that to Algiers 16 days. There is, therefore, the question of forage too. Would it be safe to take forage for less than a fortnight? What would that amount to for 20,000 horses? As Colonel Chesney acutely observed, if Napoleon had had a railroad, he would have conquered Russia. But a railroad over the sea has yet to be made. How many horses did Napoleon employ per 1,000 men of his Grand Army? This is a question which I suppose can be answered. And if those horses did not suffice for his purpose, will less answer the purpose now? As against the invader, it is we who shall have the railroad. He will have none unless he is to bring locomotives also. The Prussians did bring locomotives to France. Will they also bring them to England? And is their transport to be reckoned as well? These are the sort of questions which civilians have a right to ask, and to which I doubt not a scientific staff will give a clear and intelligible reply. What I should like Colonel Chesney to do would be to give us not a popular but a scientific version of the campaign of Dorking, fought by a German Army advancing with, say, 2,000 cavalry, 10 batteries of 60 guns, with 1,000 horses, and 2,000 horses to do the whole land transport against a British army with five times the number of cavalry and five times the number of guns and unlimited power of railroad transport behind it.

The question seems to come to this,—If ten times the naval force (*i. e.*, 50 ironclads to 5), five times the force of cavalry, and five times the force of field batteries will not give you security against an invading power inferior in these ratios what preponderance will secure you? If you double each why not quadruple or decuple them? The limits of probability may be defined, but speculations which decline the test of reason or of figures are necessarily infinite.

We are told we must reckon with the unforeseen. That is true, but surely we must first ascertain the limits of the foreseen. Let us first discover what is probable and then add what margin you think prudent for the improbable. If the doctrine of "sudden developments" is to be adopted, where will you stop? If the British navy may suddenly go to the bottom by some undreamt-of process, why may not the British army likewise disappear by some unforeseen accident? For that matter, why should not the whole Prussian army be swallowed up by an earthquake? It is highly improbable, but it cannot be said to be impossible. The truth is, these "sudden developments" have never come to very much in war. The chassepot and the mitrailleuse were to have swept the Germans to destruction, but they did not. And when torpedoes come to be used, I venture to think British sailors will handle them as well as inferior seamen.

What I confess I find it difficult to understand is that we should annually expend ten millions on our navy (a sum far larger both in amount and its results than the expenditure of any other nation), and that then we should be asked to assume that exactly at the moment when it is wanted it will have ceased to exist. If that is a reasonable hypothesis surely we had better save our ten millions. Are we to have an army founded on the assumption that we have no navy, and a navy established on the assumption that we have no army? What other nation acts on such principles? Did England ever do so before? Does Germany do so now?

But then it is asked, if this be so, why have any army at all? The answer is very simple. If we had no army at all we might be invaded by a very small force. A few thousand infantry, without cavalry or artillery, might effect a surprise, because the difficulties of embarkation, crossing, and disembarkation will be infinitely diminished. Twenty vessels might get over where two or three hundred must fail. If you have a force which compels your enemy to employ a big flotilla, you have a target which your fleet cannot miss. It is for that reason that I ask whether we should not devote ourselves to those arms—viz., ships, cavalry, and artillery—in which the invader would find it most difficult to match us, rather than to that force in which he already greatly outnumbers us, and in respect of which his difficulties of transport are the least.

All I desire is that those who take part in the discussion should understand (what I stated on Wednesday) that I have no desire to establish any foregone conclusion, but to ask for a clear and scientific treatment of the subject by those who are competent to deal with it, and who will meet, not by loose declamation, but by accurate demonstration, the difficulties which not unnaturally perplex civilians. Nobody can be satisfied with the *petitio principii* of "The Battle of Dorking." The only possible value of the remarks upon which I ventured was to set the discussion going. The thing really worth attending to is the discussion, and not the paper. We have all but one object in view,—viz., to ascertain what is wanted, and to supply it in the best possible manner, and I don't know anybody more fitted to give us the requisite information than the United Service Institution. Those who were present on Wednesday will do me the justice to admit that my object was not so much to convince as to be convinced.

W. VERNON HARCOURT.

Deal, May 20.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 24.)

MR. HARCOURT has written to the *Times* a letter explanatory of the lecture which he delivered the other day at the United Service Institution on the difficulties of an invasion of England. His explanation is this. He never meant to give a technical opinion upon a point on which he does not pretend to technical knowledge, but he wished to propose to those who possess a technical knowledge a problem in the solution of which the public is deeply interested. His problem was this: "Given a country separated by 300 miles of sea from the supposed invaders, and defended by a fleet of ironclads, fifty in number (the force of which is stated), and by a land force composed as follows: 30,000 infantry of the line, with reserves; 10,000 cavalry, and 5,000 engineers and fifty batteries of 300 guns; what is the force which must be provided to undertake the invasion of such a country with a reasonable probability of success?" He adds that the three elements of the problem are: 1. The flotilla necessary for embarkation; 2. The process of crossing in the presence of a hostile fleet; 3. The process of disembarkation in the presence of a hostile army. He then goes on to show the difficulty which an invader would experience in providing a sufficient number of horses and sufficient transport for his cavalry, artillery, and stores. He proceeds, "If ten times the naval force (fifty ironclads to five), five times the force of cavalry, and five times the force of field batteries will not give you security against an invading power inferior in these ratios, what preponderance will secure you?" He then observes with justice: "We are told we must reckon with the unforeseen. That is true, but surely we must first ascertain the limits of the foreseen. Let us first discover what is probable and then add what margin you think prudent for the improbable. If the doctrine of 'sudden development' is to be adopted, where will you stop? If the British navy may suddenly go to the bottom by some unforeseen process, why may not likewise the British army disappear by some unforeseen accident?" In conclusion he asks why we should spend ten millions on the navy and then "be asked to assume that exactly at the moment when it is wanted it will have ceased to exist?" He answers the question which has been put to him, Why upon your principles should we have any army at all? by saying that a small invading force might be landed in England in the face of a large navy, and might do great mischief unless there were a land army of suitable size to deal with it, but that "if you have a force which compels your enemy to employ a big flotilla you have a target which your fleet cannot miss." The answer is extremely ingenious, and no doubt does dispose of the objection if it is put in the exact way in which Mr. Harcourt supposes it to be put. The letter altogether is an excellent one, and is likely to be of considerable use, though we do not agree with the conclusion which it is meant to establish, for reasons which we will proceed to state.

We may begin by saying that we entirely agree with Mr. Harcourt upon the extreme importance of introducing into these discussions a greater number of precise and definite arguments founded on specified figures than has been usual. The "Battle of Dorking" method of dealing with the subject is too popular by half. Detailed statements as to the numbers of the invaders, the elements of which their force was composed, the manner in which they landed their stores, guns, horses, &c., would be most important and ought to be carefully discussed by competent persons duly provided with technical knowledge, but after admitting this we still feel that Mr. Harcourt has not really grappled with the subject before him. He seems to us to have misstated his problem. The case against which he wishes to provide is an invasion of England by the Germans. The first words of his problem are, "Given a country separated by 300 miles of sea from the supposed invaders." This appears to imply an invasion from the mouth of the Elbe, which is about 300 miles from the coast of Norfolk. The distance from Kiel or from the other Baltic ports would be considerably greater; the distance from France, Holland, or Belgium considerably less. When we remember that in all the vicissitudes of European history no war has taken place between England and Northern Germany; when we remember that it is difficult (though certainly not impossible) to imagine any reason why such a war should take place; and lastly, when we remember that the German invasion of France was caused entirely by jealousies which arose between conterminous countries, each of which, as frequent experience has shown, is capable of inflicting deadly injury on the other, and that the conquest of Alsace and Lorraine was justified on the ground that it provided Germany with a frontier which would render future invasions by France impossible, whereas the most successful invasion of England could give nothing to Germany which would not be a source of weakness and anxiety to it—an invasion of England by Germany seems a contingency so remote that if it stood alone no one would think of insuring against it at any very high rate.

In fact it is not against invasion by any one specific Power that we wish to secure ourselves. We wish to secure ourselves against invasion by any one Power, or by any combination or co-operation of several Powers—Germany, France, Russia, the United States, Italy, and Spain. The most superficial glance at the history of the last century is enough to show that we live under circumstances in which it is impossible to say what combinations may not be brought about by the course of political events. An Italian invasion of Russia might have appeared a dream too wild to be entertained for a moment, yet Italian soldiers followed Napoleon to Moscow, and an Italian army landed and fought in the Crimea. France, at this particular moment, is not very likely to attack us, but it is impossible to forget that in 1815 France was in as low a condition as at present, and that after no very long interval France was feared by every nation in Europe. Belgium and Holland are conterminous with States which could swallow them at a mouthful, and whoever possessed the harbours on their coasts would be within much less than three hundred miles of a nation which might be disposed to object to those harbours changing masters. The unforeseen for which, as Mr. Harcourt admits, we ought to be prepared is the state of the political world. We do not rate much more highly than he the importance in military matters of mere mechanical inventions. It is eminently unlikely that any one nation should in this age of the world get possession of mechanical facilities for carrying on war which other nations could not adopt with equal readiness. We must depend upon our inventors and mechanists for keeping us up to the mark in the matter of guns, ships, and torpedoes. The really uncertain element in our prospects is the uncertainty of political combinations, and that is apparently left out of Mr. Harcourt's calculations, which are confined to the single case of a duel between England and Germany, in which the mouth of the Elbe is to be the basis of the German operations, we being able to direct against them the whole of our navy and the whole of our home army. Of course, when the question is put in this way it is easy to show that our position is enormously strong; but let us vary the conditions of the problem a little. Suppose that we are placed at a disadvantage, as has often enough occurred in our past history. Suppose that we want a Mediterranean fleet and a fleet on the West India station over and above our Channel squadron. Suppose that it is necessary to blockade important harbours in distant parts of the world, and to reinforce or protect our foreign and colonial possessions: would English ships under those circumstances be as ten to one against their possible antagonists? Suppose that we happened to be outnumbered in a sea fight—and in all the principal naval actions of the great French war we were outnumbered; and suppose that in a drawn battle an equal number of our own and the enemy's ships were disabled and had to refit: would not this materially smooth the way over the sea? When we are calculating chances we must take chances like these into account, and the radical weakness of Mr. Harcourt's view is that he leaves them altogether out of sight.

Nearly every one who discusses this subject on Mr. Harcourt's side appears to us to have indistinct views about the theory which they attack. The theory is not that our fleet could not in the normal state of things prevent invasion, but that in a state of things not very abnormal it might for a short time be unable to do so, and that in that short time we might be invaded in force and suffer untold damage before we could arrange for our defence. Our position is much as if the Channel were liable at intervals to be laid dry for a month or six weeks together. It is obvious that if such were the case the most perfect conviction that we could be attacked at no other time would be no reason why we should not be prepared against a French invasion on those particular occasions. A man may be very sure that he will not be robbed in his own house, but if once a year he has to carry large sums of money across lonely fields haunted by footpads he would be wise to be prepared. No one, of course, denies for a moment that our insular position and our naval strength make it difficult and dangerous to attack us; but the same circumstances which make us strong at sea produce immense demands upon our naval strength, and make it not only probable but almost certain that when critical times come it will be greatly scattered. When, therefore, we think of an invasion as possible we do not assume, as Mr. Harcourt supposes, "that exactly at the moment when" the fleet "is wanted it will have ceased to exist." All that we assume is that it will not have solved the problem of being in several places at once, and that it may not be precisely where it is wanted precisely when it is wanted there, or at least not in sufficient force for the purpose for which it is wanted. The real problem which we have to solve is this:—"Given the suspension for a short time of our naval superiority, could we be invaded, and with what force, by any European Power, singly or in combination with any others?" General naval superiority is within our reach. But to have always at our command such a naval force as would always render any invasion impossible after providing for every possible call on our naval resources in every part of the world would probably cost more than the army to which Mr. Harcourt objects.

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20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

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20	31 10	36 10	40	45 0	50 0
25	34 2	39 2	45	50 0	55 0
30	37 2	42 2	50	57 6	62 6
35	40 8	45 8	55	69 0	74 0

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES which is irrespective of and in addition to the Paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund, being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies; and, besides this, there is the guarantee of a Subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
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30	35 0 0	39 0 0	30	35 & under	28 0 0	28 0 0	29 0 0	35 & under
35	38 0 0	42 0 0	35					
40	42 0 0	47 0 0	40	40	29 0 0	30 0 0	31 0 0	40
45	48 0 0	54 0 0	45	45	33 0 0	34 0 0	36 0 0	45
50	55 0 0	62 0 0	50	50	38 0 0	39 0 0	42 0 0	50

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1. Satisfy yourself that the amount of paid-up Capital is sufficient to afford reasonable protection against unexpected Losses, such as may be caused by an epidemic or other contingency.
2. See that the Office publishes its detailed Accounts yearly, in the form prescribed by the Assurance Companies' Act of 1870.
3. Ascertain the rate of Interest upon which the Life valuations are based, and see that only the nett and not the gross Life Premia are taken into Account. As a rule, the lower the rate of Interest assumed, the safer will be the position of the Office.
4. Enquire whether there have been any amalgamations with other Offices, and if so, *how many*, and full particulars concerning each. *An Office which is entirely free from amalgamations will generally be preferred.*
For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, Comparative Tables of Rates, and all further information apply to
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.
MEDICAL OFFICER AT BOMBAY.—DR. SYDNEY SMITH.

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